REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,587.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8

Forth and succeeding insertions ... „ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found,

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

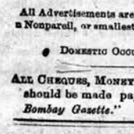
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied a Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

* Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the S. S. PATNA, 1,850 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander H. A. Street, as above, from Kurrachee, on THURSDAY, the 24th August 1876.

The Patna is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 16th August, and on SATURDAY, the 19th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Patna.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st August 1876.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S. S. AVA, 2,6 0 Tons, 346 H. P., Commander C. M. H. Day, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 17th August 1876, at 4 P. M.

	Aug.		Sept.
Leaves BOMBAY	17	Leaves Madras	
„ Carwar		„ Masulipatam	
„ Naraxel	24	„ Coconada	
„ Allepey	23	„ Vizagapatam	
„ Tuticorin	29	„ Bimlipatam	
„ Colombo	26	„ Gopalpore	5
„ Negapa'am	29	„ False Point	6
„ Pondicherry	30	Arrives CALCUTTA	8

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

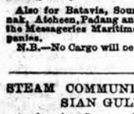
Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Company.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHEH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

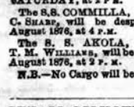
The S.S. COMMILLA, 872 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. C. Shand, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 16th August 1876, at 4 P. M.

	Aug.		Sept.
Leaves BOMBAY	16	Leaves BUSSORAH	4
„ Kurrachee	20	„ Mahomerah	4
„ Gwadur		„ Fao	
„ Jask	24	„ Bushire	6
„ Bunder Abbas	25	„ Lingah	10
„ Lingah	27	„ Bunder Abbas	12
„ Bushire	29	„ Muscat	14
„ Fao	31	„ Kurrachee	19
„ Mahomerah	1	Arrives BOMBAY	22
Arrives BUSSORAH	Sept. 1		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the S.W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY, at 2 P.M.

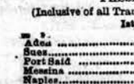
The S.S. COMMILLA, 8 2 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. C. Shand, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 16th August 1876, at 4 P.M.

The S. S. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 19th August 1876, at 2 P. M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Adea	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	6	
Port Said	38	24	8	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Including Wines.

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.
ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th October 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st November 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA.
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay July 1876.

EXTRA STEAMER TO ITALY.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

IN addition to the regular Steamers, Messrs. R RUBATTINO & Co. will despatch from Bombay their well-known and fast Steamer ASSIRIA on the 15th October next, for SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES.

This Vessel has large and comfortable accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class passengers.

For passages apply to

C. GRONDONA, Agent.

No. 9, Hummum Street.

FOR SALE,

AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK.

PRINTER'S VARNISH.

ALSO

SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply at the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Aug. 1876.	
SURAT	G. C. Burne	3141	530	18th	Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE	A. Parish R. N. R.	3763	600	25th	Southampton.
PERA	G. Hyde R. N.	2119	450	1st	Suez, &c.
CATHAY	R. T. Dundas	2982	450	8th	Southampton.
SUMATRA	J. C. Almond R. N. R.	2488	450	15th	Suez, &c.
KHEDIVE	J. D. Steward	3742	600	22nd	Southampton.

Sept.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th August 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 21st August 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

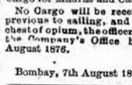
THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. GEELONG, Captain C. Fraser, (1,835 Tons and 250 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 18th August 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 7th August 1876. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 19th August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamship CHINA, 2,016 Tons, and 400 H. P., Captain J. Orman, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
3, Rampart Row, 12th August 1876. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
TRINACRIA	2107	422	.....	23rd July.	6th Sept.
EUROPA	2277	424	.....	9th Aug.	23rd Sept.
INDIA	2289	500	.....	9th Sept.	21st Oct.
UTOPIA	2739	672	.....	7th Oct.	18th N. Y.
MACEDONIA	2222	816	.....	21st Oct.	6th Dec.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents

Bombay, 23th July 1 6.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS, BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL. (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following Steamers will sail from Bombay as under :—

S. S.	BRANKSOME HALL	to sail on 19th August,
„	CHIDWALL HALL	„ 30th September.
„	CITY OF BALTIMORE	„ 11th October.
„	TRENTHAM HALL	to follow.

SPECIAL ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine and very fast steamers, which have been built specially for the Indian Trade. The average time occupied on the passage is 25 days.

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE. LIVERPOOL *VIA* NAPLES.

THE S. S. TRINACRIA, Captain Hutchison, sailing on the 6th September, will call at NAPLES. For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEAD READER WANTED.—Must be strictly Sober and Competent. No one need apply without a knowledge of the Business. Apply personally with Testimonials to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED, SMALL LOCOMOTIVES; Five Feet Six Inch Guage, not over Ten Inch Cylinder. Apply with full description, maker's name, condition, and lowest fig re to "H. H.," Khangaon, W. Berar.

AN EMINENT ENGLISH GENERAL ENGINEERING FIRM, manufacturing all kinds of Machinery for the Home, Foreign and Colonial Markets, and makers of every description of Steel, REQUIRES A FIRST CLASS AGENT of influence and position. Address in confidence "BETA," 8, Laura Place, Clapton, London E.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail Steamer AUSTRALIA, Capt. Bozzoni, arrived in Harbour THIS AFTERNOON, are hereby requested to SEND BILLS of LADING for countersignature and PAY FREIGHT (if any) and apply for DELIVERY ORDERS at the Company's Office, No. 9, Hummum Street, without delay.

All CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino S. N. Company.

Bombay, 15th August 1876.

JUST PUBLISHED,

NOTES ON THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF CHAUL AND BASSEIN.

By J. GERSON DA CUNHA, M. R. C. S., &c.

Illustrated with seventeen Photographs, nine Lithographic Plates and a Maps

BOMBAY :
THACKER, VINING & Co., AND EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS.

Price Rs. 12.

ALWAYS ON HAND, AT
M. B. MADON AND CO.,

PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS & PATENT MEDICINES from the best manufacturers of London. Charges moderate. Outstation orders promptly and carefully executed if accompanied with Remittance,

M. B. MADON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
41, BAHARCOTE, ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

PURSUANT to an Order of the High Court of Justice Chancery Division made in the Matter of the Trusts of the Residue bequeathed by the Will of Walter de Wheelock George late of the Mumbles Swansea in the County of Glamorgan Esquire deceased and in the Matter of the Act 10 and 11 Victoria Chapter 96 entitled "An Act for better securing Trust Funds and for the relief of Trustees" any person CLAIMING to be (or to be the ISSUE or LEGAL PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE of) GEORGE GEORGE or ALICE EMILY GEORGE Children of the said Walter de Wheelock George or claiming to be the Wife or any other Child or Children of the said Walter de Wheelock George are by their Solicitors on or before the 1st day of November 1876 to come in and prove their Claims at the Chambers of the Vice-Chancellor Sir Richard Malins situate at No. 3 Stone Buildings Lincoln's Inn Middlesex or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of he said Order. The said Walter de Wheelock George died on the 3rd day of September 1872 and was formerly a Stipendiary Magistrate at Hazaribaugh and then at Purrhampoor and afterwards at Moorshedabad in the East Indies and who when in England resided at Clifton near the City of Bristol and afterwards at the Mumbles aforesaid Monday the 13th November 2 o'clock at noon at the said Chambers of the said Judge is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the said Claims. Dated the 19th day of July 1876.

E. W. WALKER Chief Clerk.
THOS. WHITE & SONS 11, Bedford Row London
Agents for Brittan, Livett, Box & Brittan Bristol
Solicitors for the Petitioners.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES FOR LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA.

REDUCED RATES for Assurance of CIVILIANS Resident in India, and for MILITARY MEN in Civil employ.

FOR Rs. 1,000 ON A SINGLE LIFE FOR THE WHOLE TERM THEREOF. *WITHOUT PROFITS.*

Age.	Yearly.	Age	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.	Age	Yearly.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
20	25 9 4	24	26 14 8	28	28 10 0	32	32 13 4
21	25 14 0	25	27 5 4	29	29 2 8	33	31 6 8
22	26 3 4	26	27 12 0	30	29 11 4	34	32 1 4
23	26 8 8	27	28 2 8	31	30 4 0	35	32 11 4

BOMBAY :
Medical Referee—JAMES ARNOTT, Esq., M.D.
Agents—KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ICE! ICE!

IN consequence of the failure in the ICE SUPPLY we are offering our

CARRIE'S PATENT PNEUMATIC ICE MACHINES,

(which produces Ice in about FOUR MINUTES)
at the very lowest remunerative price, viz.,
CASH, Rs. 225 EACH.

For the two Decanter Machines, complete with all its Fittings and two Spare Decanters.

A machine is kept working for inspection, and any one wishing for a glass of Iced Water during the day can have it FREE OF CHARGE.

SOUNDY AND CO.,
AGENTS, BOMBAY.

FOULARDINES,

32 inches wide, 8 annas per yard.

LIGHT BLUE GROUND, with ¼ in. Navy Blue Stripe.

LIGHT BLUE GROUND, with ⅜ in. Navy Blue Stripe.

LIGHT BUFF GROUND, with ¼ in. Navy Blue Stripe.

LIGHT BUFF GROUND, with ⅜ in. Navy Blue Stripe.

LIGHT BUFF GROUND, with 1 in. Navy Blue Stripe.

LIGHT DRAB GROUND, with Narrow Violet Stripe.

LIGHT DRAB GROUND, with ⅛ in. Light Blue Stripe.

LIGHT DRAB GROUND, with ¼ in. Light Blue Stripe.

LIGHT DRAB GROUND, with ⅜ in. Light Blue Stripe.

LIGHT DRAB GROUND, with 1 in. Light Blue Stripe.

LIGHT MAUVE GROUND, with ¼ in. Violet Stripe.

LIGHT MAUVE GROUND, with ⅜ in. Violet Stripe.

LIGHT MAUVE GROUND, with 1 in. Violet Stripe.

LIGHT GREEN GROUND, with Narrow White Stripe.

LIGHT BUFF GROUND, with ⅜ in. Green Stripe.

LIGHT DRAB GROUND, with ⅜ in. Brown Stripe.

LIGHT DRAB GROUND, with 1 in. Brown Stripe.

LIGHT DRAB GROUND, with Narrow Peacock Green Stripe.

LIGHT MAUVE GROUND, with Narrow Violet Stripe.

LIGHT DRAB GROUND; with ¼ in. Violet Stripe.

LIGHT DRAB GROUND, with ⅜ in. Violet Stripe.

LIGHT DRAB GROUND, with ⅛ in. Violet Stripe.

LIGHT DRAB GROUND, with 1 in. Violet Stripe.

LIGHT BUFF GROUND, with Narrow Scarlet Stripe.

LIGHT BUFF GROUND, with ¼ in. Scarlet Stripe.

LIGHT BUFF GROUND, with ⅜ in. Scarlet Stripe.

LIGHT MAUVE GROUND, with Violet Spot, ¼ inch Diameter.

LIGHT MAUVE GROUND, with Violet Spot, ⅜ inch Diameter.

LIGHT MAUVE GROUND, with Violet Spot, ½ inch Diameter.

LIGHT MAUVE GROUND, with Violet Spot, ⅝ inch Diameter.

LIGHT BLUE GROUND, with Dark Blue Spot, ⅜ inch Diameter.

LIGHT BLUE GROUND, with Dark Blue Spot, ⅜ inch Diameter.

LIGHT DRAB GROUND, with Dark Scarlet Spot, ¼ inch Diameter.

LIGHT DRAB GROUND, with Dark Scarlet Spot, ¼ inch Diameter.

LIGHT DRAB GROUND, with Dark Scarlet Spot, ⅜ inch Diameter.

LIGHT DRAB GROUND, with Dark Scarlet Spot, ⅜ inch Diameter.

LIGHT DRAB GROUND, with Dark Blue Spot, ⅜ inch Diameter.

LIGHT DRAB GROUND, with Dark Violet Spot, ¼ inch Diameter.

LIGHT DRAB GROUND, with Dark Violet Spot, ¼ inch Diameter.

LIGHT DRAB GROUND, with Dark Violet Spot, ⅜ inch Diameter.

LIGHT DRAB GROUND, with Dark Violet Spot, ⅜ inch Diameter.

LIGHT DRAB GROUND, with Dark Brown Spot, ⅜ inch Diameter.

LIGHT DRAB GROUND, with Dark Brown Spot, ⅜ inch Diameter.

LIGHT BLUE GROUND, with White Spot, ⅜ inch Diameter.

NAVY BLUE GROUND, with White Spot, ⅜ inch Diameter.

NAVY BLUE GROUND, with White Spot, ⅜ inch Diameter.

LIGHT BROWN GROUND, with Light Blue Spot, ⅜ inch Diameter.

LIGHT BLUE GROUND, with White Spot, ¼ inch Diameter.

DARK MAROON GROUND, with White Spot, ¼ inch Diameter.

DARK MAROON GROUND, with White Spot, ⅜ inch Diameter.

SEA GREEN GROUND, with White Spot, ⅜ inch Diameter.

SEA CRIMSON GROUND, with White Spot, ⅜ inch Diameter.

LIGHT GREEN GROUND, with White Spot, ¼ inch Diameter.

NAVY BLUE GROUND, with Small Light Spot.

NAVY BLUE GROUND, with White Spot, ⅜ inch Diameter.

WATSON & COMPANY.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 2, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the New General Post Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a Second-hand 5 Horse Power VERTICAL BOILER. For particulars apply to the MANAGER *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED, a well bred ARAB for Saddle up to 14 Stone. Must be steady and quiet. Price Rs. 1,000 to Rs 1,500. Apply to "A.," *Bombay Gazette*

GOLD FOR INDIA.—In the Press and shortly will be published : GOLD FOR INDIA ; or Remarks upon the Depreciation of the Rupee, its Causes, Effects and Remedy ; by LEWIS G. HYNES, of H. M.'s Mint,

C. BOUNEVIALLE & CO.,

9, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

AND LONDON, BORDEAUX AND HYDERABAD (DECCAN).

PRIZE MEDAL,
BOMBAY EXHIBITION 1873.

REVISED Price List.

SHERRIES.

	Duty and Town Dues Paid.	Quarts Per Doz. Rs. a.	Pints Per Doz. Rs. a.
OLD PALE SHERRY, (our own), recommended; an excellent Dinner Sherry; dry..	18 0	...	
VINO DE PASTO, Pink capsule (our own), pale and dry	28 0	...	
AMONTILLADO, Light Pink capsule (our own), dry and delicate	31 0	...	
MANZANILLA, Blue capsule (our own), full bodied, nutty, and dry	33 0	..	
AMOROSO, Green capsule (our own), very choice and superior	37 0	...	
MONTILLA of Cordova (red capsule), the perfection of dry wine, highly recommended to Connoisseurs	35 0	...	

PORTS.

OLD PORT from the Alto Douro district, well matured in wood, plain capsule	20 0	...	
VERY OLD PORT (brown capsule and label), recommended	22 0	...	
SUPERIOR OLD PORT (black capsule, and label), possessing the invigorating properties required by invalids	24 0	...	
EXTRA FINE OLD PORT (particular blue capsule and label) : this superlative wine is from one of the first vineyards in Portugal	34 0	...	

CHAMPAGNES.

OUR OWN (signed ticket) Private Cuvee Extra Dry	46 0	24 0	
D.. Vintage 1868	0 0	24 0	
AYALA & Co.'s Chateau d' Ay, extra dry quality	40 0	21 8	
Do do in Magnums	70 0	...	
Do do ½ pints, suitable for invalids	15 0	...	
FREMONET ET FILS (Fleur de Bouzy)	38 0	21 0	
GEISLER'S (India special)	50 0	27 8	
JULES MUMM'S First quality (white label)	49 0	26 0	
BARON DE SAULT'S (for Tiffin)	27 8	14 8	

BORDEAUX—RED AND WHITE.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC (our own)	11 0	6 8
CHATEAU LAROSE (our own)	16 0	8 12
CHATEAU LEOVILLE „	18 8	10 8
PAUILLAC „	17 8	9 8
ST. ESTEPHE „	15 8	8 12
MOUTON D'ARMAILHAC (our own brand).	19 8	10 12
SAUTERNE „	17 8	9 12
CHATEAU D'OISY, a much dryer Wine than Sauterne	22 0	12 0
CHATEAU TALENCE	23 0	12 8
CHATEAU LABEGORCE (Margaux)	27 0	15 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX (our own brand)	27 0	15 0

BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.

POMARD (our own brand)	20 8	11 0
CHAMBERTIN „	21 8	11 8
CHABLIS (our own Brand)	18 8	10 8

SPARKLING MOSELLE.

SPARKLING MOSELLE Braunenberger	28 8	16 12	
Do do Josephshoffer	33 8	18 12	
Do do Zeltinger	36 8	20 4	
Do do Sharzhofberger	39 8	21 4	
CREMANT BLANC	30 8	16 12	

STILL MOSELLE.

ZELTINGER	24 0	...
SCHARZBERG	30 0	...

STILL HOCKS.

	Duty and Town Dues Paid.	Quarts. Per Doz. Rs. as.	Pints. Per Doz. Rs. as.
ERBACH	23 0	..	
RHENISH	18 0	10 0	
BODENTHAL	20 0	11 0	
NIERSTEIN	2 0	13 0	
DEIDESHEIM, No. 1	24 0	13 0	
RUDESHEIMER	24 0	13 0	
GRUNHAUSEN	28 0	..	
HOCKHEIMER	28 0	..	
JOHANNISBERGER	38 0	20 0	
GEISENHEIM	24 0	..	
DEIDESHEIM, No. 2	18 0	10 0	
SCHLOSS JOHANISBERG, (Select Growth)	30 0	..	
SCHARLACHBERG	32 0	..	
LIEBFRAUMILCH	38 0	20 0	
STEINWEIN IN BOCKSBEUTEL	21 0	..	

SPARKLING HOCKS.

SPARKLING HOCKHEIMER	28 8	16 8	
„ RUDESHEIMER	33 8	18 12	
„ RAUENTHALER	36 8	20 12	
„ JOHANNISBERGER	39 8	21 12	

MADEIRA.

FINE OLD R. J. Reserve	32 0	..

BRANDIES.

FINE CHAMPAGNE COGNAC (our own) recommended	28 0	..
OUR OWN, * Star	24 0	..
Do do ** Stars	26 0	..
Do do *** Stars	28 0	..
HENNESSY'S * one Star	28 0	..
Do. ** two Stars	32 0	..
Do. *** three Stars	34 0	..
MARTELL'S Brandy * one Star	27 0	..
Do * one Star Flasks	...	15 0
Do ** two Stars	29 0	..
Do *** three „	32 0	..
L. FURLAUD'S * Star	25 0	..
Do ** Stars	25 0	..
Do *** Stars	27 0	..
Do V.O.S. recommended	35 0	..
EXSHAW'S No. 1	39 8	..
Do No. 2	23 0	..
DENNIS MOUNIE'S	27 0	..

MISCELLANEOUS.

OLD TOM, Swaine Boord & Co.'s	17 8	9 8
HOLLAND GIN, Large and Small Flasks	26 0	15 8
VERMOUTH, Noilly Prat's	14 8	8 0
WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch	21 0	..
RUM, Jamaica	22	..
ABSINTHE, (Pernod Fils)	30 0	..
CHARTREUSE VERTE (Original) Green per bottle	7 0	3 12
CHARTREUSE JAUNE (Yellow) per bottle.	5 8	3 0
ANGOSTURA BITTERS	...	30 0
ORANGE BITTERS	20 0	..
BITTERS GIRONDIN	20 0	..
GINGER WINE, best	16 0	8 8
CURACAO, WYNAND & FOCKINK'S, finest.	40 0	25 0
MARACHINO DI ZARA do do do..	40 0	..
CHERRY BRANDY	18 0	9 0
VICHY MINERAL WATERS	12 0	..
OLIVE OIL, Finest, (Pagnioli's)	12 0	..
VICHY L'ZENGES per Box	1 8	..
HAVANNAH CHEROOTS Semiramis per box 100	7 0	..

ALE AND STOUT.

BASS' ALE, Bottled by H Stone & Co.	6 8	4 8
GUINNESS' 5 X STOUT, Bottled by our London Firm, in stone bottles	6 8	...
Do do do by E & J Burke, &c.	6 8	4 0

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM & CO. invite attention to their large and choice *Stock* of *Coatings, Whip Cords, Trowserings, Riding Cords, Vestings, Shetland Spuns, &c.*

We guarantee fit and style equal to the best London Establishments.

DRESS SUITS.

Superfine West of England Broad cloth, very light in texture, lined silk throughout, suit complete	Rs. 90 0
Do. Dress Vest	12 0
Do. Dress Trowsers	23 0
White Marsella Vest	8 8

MORNING AND VISITING COATS.

Ribbed and Diagonal Coatings, Blue or Black, in a variety of textures, all Wool, best West of England	Rs. 33 to 43 0
Black, Blue or Oxford Melton, medium substance, stitched or bound with silk braid, handsomely finished	Rs. 35 to 50 0
Black or Blue West of England Broad cloth	Rs. 43 to 50 0

LIGHT OFFICE COATS.

Brown Holland Sac Coat	9 0
Blue Serge, Single or Double Breasted, very durable	20 0
Fancy mixed Angolas, Double or Single Breasted, Rs. 20 to 25	0
Black Glace Alpaca, very fine quality, Double Breasted Sac Coat	15 0
Single Breasted	13 0
Black Paramatta, warranted not to change colour, Rs. 15 to 18	0
Do. Single Breasted	13 0
Bedhan's very light Day Coats, consisting of Double Breasted Sac Coat and ordinary Trowsers	27 8
Blue Serge, the Finest Quality, Wool Dyed, Double Breasted Sac Coat and Trowsers	30 0

DUST OR EVENING COATS, &c.

Light Overcoats	Rs. 20 to 35 0
Dust Coat, made from Drab and Grey Serge	23 to 35 0
Ulster Coats, with Belt and Hood, very warm, from	40 to 50 0
Warm Overcoats for Overland Passengers	35 to 45 0
Inverness Capes, made from stout Scotch Tweeds	35 to 40 0
Pea Jackets, Best Pilot, Heavy Scotch Tweeds and Whitney	30 to 35 0

CRICKETING AND BOATING SUITS.

The Best Saxony Twilled Flannel, thoroughly shrunk, Double Breasted Coat and Trowsers	Rs. 35 0
White Saxony Flannel Shirts, with Collar attached	8 8

RAILWAY TRAVELLING SUITS.

Single Breasted Lounge Coat, cut loose, with a band round the waist, and buttoning up to the throat, with ordinary Trowsers to match	Rs. 30 to 40 0
Norfolk Jackets, well suited for shikaring and travelling made from Fancy Angolas	from Rs. 18 to 30 0

TROWSERS.

Fancy Angolas—these goods are thoroughly shrunk, Shepherds, Checks, Stripes, plain shades, and Fancy Stripes, per pair	from Rs. 11-8 to 17 0

DRILL TROWSERS.

Best Striped Cotton Drill Trowsers, thoroughly shrunk, per pair	5 8
Real White American Drill	5 0
Fancy striped Drill, per pair	from Rs. 6-8 to 7 0
Brown Holland, per pair	5 0

RIDING AND SHIKARING SUITS.

Best Bedford Cord, all shades of col

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 15TH AUGUST 1876.

ALTHOUGH unchanged as regards prices, the Liverpool Cotton Market continues remarkably active, yesterday's sales having reached 20,000 bales. Of these only 3,000 bales are put down as for export and speculation, showing that the trade are still the chief buyers, and that being the case it is doubtful whether the activity can be long maintained. There can be little doubt that for some time previously they had kept their stocks down to the lowest possible quantity, and they had therefore room for considerable buying to begin with, while the rapid rise in the Eastern Exchanges has improved the demand for Goods in Manchester, but even allowing for this it is scarcely to be expected that sales of 16,000 to 20,000 bales a day can be maintained for any length of time. Prices, however, are still comparatively moderate, looking to the question of supply, and even with a less active demand, there seems little room for a material decline.

From New York Saturday's telegrams still quote Mid. Uplands on the spot at 12⅞ cents, but November shipment has advanced to 11⅞ cents. per lb.

The General Produce Markets in London show no alteration. Wheat is 1s. per quarter lower. Consols have receded from 96½ to 96⅜. French Rentes remain at 106¼.

Reuter quotes Bar Silver at 53⅛d. per oz., but private messages give 54d., equivalent to a fraction under 1s. 8¾d. per Rupee. This further rise has necessarily exercised a strengthening influence on STERLING EXCHANGE here. Yesterday there were numerous buyers of bills on the basis of 1s. 8¾d. for demand Bank paper, but this morning rates opened strong at 1s. 8¾d. with no buyers of private paper under 1s 9d. During the day, however, things have quietened down slightly, and although Bank Bills are unchanged, Credits have been negotiable on better terms. A demand for China is still the cause assigned for the continued advance, but it is difficult to believe that there are not other influences at work of a more speculative character. However that may be, there is little doubt that the present state of things is looked upon with great distrust, and no one would be surprised if a rapid reaction set in at any moment. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 8¾d. per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8¾d. "
Credits 3 " "	1s. 8¾d. "
Documents, 3 " "	1s.8 15-16d. "

On Calcutta demand bills are still quoted at ¼ premium, but there have been more sellers of 60 days' sight and the rate has receded to ¾ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is a shade firmer and we now quote Fours, Rs. 102 ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 102½ ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 104½.

The SHARE MARKET has been steady with in some cases a further advance in values. Bank of Bombays are unchanged. National Bank shares are Re. 1 higher. For Spinning and Weaving Scrip the demand is very active and a general improvement of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share must be quoted. Press shares are firm. Land Companies unaltered.

In COTTON there is still nothing of any consequence doing for export. The continued activity in Liverpool renders sellers very firm, but the uncertainty about Exchange keeps Euro, pean shippers out of the market.

FREIGHTS are dull but unaltered.

In PIECE GOODS the operations on the spot are still very limited, but a good indent business is still passing in leading descriptions of cloth.

COALS have undergone quite a collapse owing to Exchange. A sale of a cargo of Davison's West Hartley to arrive is reported at Rs. 19½, and there are sellers of Welsh Hartley at Rs. 17½ per ton alongside, a decline of Rs. 4 per ton from the highest point.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5p.ct	Agra Bank	107
40,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	675 xd.
40,000	500	all	10 p.ct	Bank of Bombay	716½
10,000	500	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	625
8,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China	300
40,000	$ 125	all	8p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	300
40,000	₹.	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	175
37 220	250	12?	5 do	National Bank of India	113
60,000	200	all	11 do.	Oriental Bank	565

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPAINS.

75	1,250	all	50 p.ct	Alexandra S. & W. Co	1,175
550	2,500	all	150	Alliance Spinning	2,675
300,000	100	60	...	Anglo-Indian S. & W. Co	75
330	2,500	all	...	Bhowanagur M. & r. Co	1,575
920	1,000	all	50 p.ct	Bombay United	1,260
4,000	100	all	10	Bronch Mills	150
900	1,000	all	...	Colaba S. & W. Co	1,035
1 000	1,000	all	...	Coorla S. & W. Co	1,040
2 500	400	all	...	Central India S. & W. Co	560
3,000	2,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning	1,230
1,200	1,250	all	50 p.ct	Fleming S. & W. Co	1,215
1,400	1,000	all	60 p.ct	Great Eastern	1,315
2,000	800	all	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	280
875	1,000	all	10 p.ct	Hindustan S. W. Co	1 250
750	1,000	750	...	Hydrabad S. & W. Co	850
700	1,000	all	40 p.ct	Jewraj Ballco Mills	1,130
750	1,000	all	40 p.ct	Khandesh Spinning	1,200
1,000	1,000	all	...	K. Mucoojee S. & W. Co	1,010
800	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,180
400	1,000	all	15 p. a	Madras U. Spinning	1,175
1,20	500	all	...	Mandvie S. & W. Co	425
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,340
1,500	1,000	all	80 p.ct	Meerjee Spinning	1,340
2,000	1,000	...	...	Mazagon S. & W. Co	325
900	1,000	all	...	National S. & W. Co. of India	960
400	1,000	all	...	New Ind S. & W. Co	950
2,500	400	all	...	Nursey S. & W. Co	410
1,000	625	all	90 p.ct	Oriental	880
650	1,250	all	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	1,250
1,200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon S. W. Co	1,015
1,000	500	all	50 p.ct	Soonderdas Spinning	1,040
500	1,000	all	125 p.ct	Do. do 1/4 share	300
500	1,000	all	...	Shoolap ro S. & W. Co	1 005
500	1,000	all	...	Victoria Mill	710

Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

3,948	1,000	all	25	Colaba Land Co. (New)	1,17)
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	160
1,250	1,400	1,400	30 p.a.	Maragon Land Co	470
4,000	1,400	all	10 do.	Port Cannir r Land Company, Limited	230

PRESS COMPANIES.

180	5,000	3,850	150p.c	Akbar Cotton Press Co..	1,25 xd.
300	2,000	1,100	85 p.c	Albert Co., Kurrachee..	890
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co	650
1,000	1,000	1,000	15 p.c.	Alfred Mills Co	1,10
200	2,500	2,200	58 p.c	Apollo Press Co	660
175	1,000	all	80	Bellary	735 xd.
150	500	all	30 p.c	Bor r Company (New)	515
1,000	350	all	42 p.c	Ind an Press Co	250
400	250	all	65 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	90
1,000	1,000	all	95 p.c	Burwar Co	9 3
250	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	15
800	1,880	all	170 p.c	Colaba Press Co	800
800	200	all	Nil.	Dhoilera Press Co.	150
852	1,000	all	130 p.c	East India Press Co	1,015
150	8,500	8,250	22?	Fort Press Co	300
300	500	all	35 p.c	French Press Co	460
1 150	...	1,400	100 p.c	Imperial Press Co	410
3,136	400	250	45 p.c	Mofussil Press & Gin Co	340
800	2,000	all	...	Nicol Fresses Manufacturing Co., Ld	1,200
120	...	1,562	260 p.c	Prince of W. Press	7 0
600	500	all	15 p.c	Sassoon's Press Co	560
400	550	750	45 p.c	Scinde Press Co	435
1,000	1,000	925	175 p.c	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,195
110	250	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	200nl
450	1,000	..	135p.c	Volkart's United Press Co.	900

Per share, for the year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

£20	213-3-0	8 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	270
...	£20	103-14-6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
...	£20	95- 7-6	do.	Ditto	72
...	£20	21-12-1	do.	Ditto	32
...	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co	1,100
...	£16	126-9-16	do.	Do. New Shares	235

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	2,500	1500	10 p.ct	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,915
3,000	50	all	4 p.ct	Bombay GasCompany	60
600	1,000	all	80 p.c	Bombay Saw Mills Co	700
800	800	200	36 p.c	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	250
1,150	200	100	8 p. t	Malabar Company, Ld	70
1,000	500	all	8 p.ct	Mechanics' Bldg Co	45
2 ...	50	all	8 p.ct	Preachor & Co	4 5
3,000	250	all	6 p.ct	Vicgas Patent Slip Co	53

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S. S. ARABO, 1,061 tons, Captain Lonis Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newcastle (July 15th), calling at Port Said via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 1,600 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian Mail Steamer Australia Captain Bezzoni, arrived this evening from Genoa,—Mr. Darashaw Sorabjee, Mr. G. Giovanni, Mr. Giridi Ginsepne and Mr. Manockjee Framjee. From Port Said—Mr. Chorus and one friend, Mr. M. Ezechie', four ladies and Mr. De Mobile. From Suez,—Mr. Constantino Derimi and Mr. Kiepfer. From Aden.—Mr. Rehimally and two others.

THE P. AND O. COS. S. S. DECCAN, 2,156 tons, Captain G. D. Gaby, arrived in harbour, yesterday from Southampton (July 20th), calling at Gibralter, Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Aden, via the Suez Canal, with the English Mails, and the following cargo.—1,480 pack ages cotton, 210 packages twist, 78 packages window glass, 981 packages brandy, 50 packages red lead, 510 blocks asphalte, 21 packages hats, 20 packages slate pencils, 45 packages glassware, 160 packages beer, 241 packages oilmanstores, 749 packages wine, 308 packages paints, 81 packages oil, 148 packages provisions, 343 packages copper, 190 packages yellow metal, 201 ingo s bars, 48 packages papers, 141 packages candles, 10 packages tinplates, 1,734 bars and 460 bundles iron, 14 packages soap, 10 packages cast de coogee, 5,689 cask- spelter, 64 packages ports, 68 packages sherry, 100 pigs, 15 rolls lead, 32 kegs iron nails, 5 packages glass, 25 packages geneve, 50 packages whiskey, 2 cases false pearls, 1 case saffron, 31 packages sulphur, 9 packages specie, 225 boxes river, 20 packages gum, 64 packages ivory, 2,506 packages merchandise, and sundries, and some packages for transhipment for different ports.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
15	Deccan (s)	Gaby	Southampton, July 20.
	Arago (s)	Jones	Newcastle, July 15.
	Australia (s)	Bazzoni	Genoa, July 24.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Norwood	Nottras	Elephant Point.

The steamer Akola, to Kurrachee via Aden, Zanzibar and London, was entered out for loading yesterday.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

June 22 Dalhousie, I. G. S., Elton, from Perim.
30 Parkfield, ship, Anderson, from Newcastle.
July 5 Teazer, H. M. G. boat, Wodehouse, from Hodida.
5 Connemara, ship, McMullan, from Shields.
6 Tered , S. Dredger, Goldsmid, from London.
8 Gemshok, barque, Hall, from Tomative.
26 Brambletye, ship, Gibbs, from Cardiff.
29 Nagalia E., ss, Vaspie, from Berbera.
29 Switzure, ship, Beadle, from Cardiff.
31 Alpha, ss, Le Primedy, from Newcastle.
Aug. 1 Bets, ss, Hamilton, from Newcastle.
1 Dupleix, ss, Monge, from Mauritius.
1 Pciho, ss, Melizan, from China.
1 Albert, U. S. C., Hamsin, from New York.
2 Khedive, ss, Steward, from London.
2 Geelong, ss, Fraser, from London.
2 Albuis, ship, Purdy, from Cardiff.
3 Orion, ss, Lycett, from Calcutta.
4 Corrzze, F.T., ss. ——, from Toulon.
5 Atalanta, ss, Waring, from Bombay.
6 Pekin, ss, Berre t, from Bombey.
6 Benledi, ss, Buchanan, from Singapore.
6 Puttialla, ss, Hensard, from Zanzibar.
8 Java, ss, Cotton, from London.
6 Abyssinia, ss, Sharp, from Calcutta.
7 Agra, ss, Hillcoat, from Kurrachee.
8 Lord Northbrook, ship, Christain, from Cardiff.
9 J. C. Stevenson, ss, Beal, from Calcutta.
9 Australia, ss, Bozoni, from Genova.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 2 Parkfield, ship, Anderson, to Rangoon.
2 Pecho, s , Melizan, to Mar illes.
2 Khedive, ss, Steward, to Calcutta.
2 Ge long, ss, Fraser, to Bombay.
3 Connemara, ship, McMullan, to Calcutta.
4 Nagaliah E , ss, Vaspie, to Berbara.
4 Orion, ss, Lycett, to London.
5 Corrzze, F.T., ss, ——, to Saigon.
5 Atalanta, ss, Waring, to Liverpool.
5 Pekin, ss, Barrett, to London.
6 Alert, U. S C., Mervin, to China.
7 Benledi, ss, Buchanan, to Lo don.
7 Abyssinia, ss, Sharp, to London.
8 Java, ss, Cotton, to Kurrachee.
9 Agra, ss, Hillcoat, to London.
9 J. C Stevenson, ss, Beal, to London.
9 Australia, ss, Bozoni, to Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Dalhousie, I. G. S., Elton, from Perim.
Teazer, H. M. G., boat, Wodehouse, from Hodida.
Teredo, S. Dredger. Goldsmid, from London.
Gemstok, barque, Hall, from T mative,
Brambletye, ship, Gibbs, from Cardiff.
Swiftsure, ship, Beadle, from Cardiff,
Alpha, ss. Le Premesy, from Newcastle.
Beta, ss, Hamilton, from Newcastle.
Dupleix, ss, Monge, from Mauritius.
Albuis, ship, Purdy, from Cardiff.
Puttialla, ss, Hensard, from Zanzibar.
Lord Northbrook, ship, Christain, from Cardiff.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 16.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall s—4 casks hardware, Framjee Ardaseer Davur; 963 bundles hoop iron, Hydarally Cassumjee; 201 bundles sheet iron, Abdoollaly Sumsoodin ; 50 cases bar soap, Abdo lally Dawoodkhan ; 5 barrels soft soap, S S Narrelwalla.

FROM LONDON.

Bertha s—104 packages blasting powder, Mamedally Lookmanjee ; 16 cases clocks, Volkart Brothers.
Surat s—15 barrels soft soap and 3 casks white paint, Rustomjee Sorabjee and Co.
Renown s—13 cases plate glass polish, Darashaw Cursetjee ; 1,206 earthen drain pipes, Khimjee Jewa.
Branksome Hall s—81 b xes e ft soap, A H G Hoosen.
Strathleven s—50 kegs lead ore, Visboocandas Amratlall.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Batavia s—55 boxes brandy, B ll, Brandenburg and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Annbt Lyle—26 bales cotton, Ramdass Maroolkiall ; 60 bales cotton, Mo hall Rathi ; 150 bales cotton, Nurses Kessowjee and Co ; 800 cwts myrabolams, Essack Joosub ; 120 bales rags, Nuthoo Soondersee.
Branksome Hall s—269 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 94 cwts coir yarn, Mooljee Jaitha and Co ; 35 bales hemp and 35 bales hemp rope, Chimundass Chutoorbhooz.
Tiber s—4,605 cwts linseed, Finla , Scott and Co.

FOR HULL.

Lanarkshire—1,500 bags linseed. Ball Brothers.
Oithona—18,000 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

Slieve Bloom—360 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Renown s—999 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Magdala s—125 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Surat s—26 cases indigo, Hajee Zamal Abadeen.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Ava s—1 bale cotton, Sajeeram Ramchueder.
Jvanhoe—100 bales cotton, And rson and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong s—290 bales cotton, E D Sassoon ; 29 bales cotton Ramkurn Ramdyall ; 73 bales cotton, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 5 bales twist, Mamoddhoy Amsewodeen ; 33 bales twist, Hajee Adam Ismail and Co ; 27 bales twist, Ellies Ally ; 10 bales twist, The Alliance S and W Co ; 48 bales twist, Vuludass Manchund.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Geelong s—98 bars silver bars, The French Bank.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 11.

Watts, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.

AUGUST 14.

Moffatt, Lieut Col, Bombay 2/15th Regt, on leave, from Poona.
Ward, Major, Bombay R A, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

AUGUST 15.

Orren, Lieut, Bombay R E, from leave, from England.
Alexander, Capt, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Anderson, Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on ——, from England.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 12.

Watts, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Baroda.

AUGUST 15.

Anderson, Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on ——, to Poona.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, August 12.)

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr J S Lincoln, an Asst Supt of the 1st grade, is allowed sub idiary le ve for sixteen days to rejoin appointment under Sec 18 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 14th June 1876.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr W H Davy, 4th grade Clerk, has been granted by the Depy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, privilege leave from 8th Oct to 16th Nov 1875, under Sec 12 of Suplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

Serjt J H Hamilton, R E, Military Signaller, has been granted by the Director, Persian Telegraph, privilege leave fo three months, under Sec 12 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from afternoon of 4th May 1876.

AGENT, GOVERNOR-GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

Mr A Porter, Sub-Engr, 1st grade (temporary), returned on the forenoon of the 17th July 1876, from two months' privilege leave granted him in Notification No 22, dated 19th June 1876.

Mr C E Gael, Ex Engr. 4th grade, Neemuch Division, has been granted three months' privilege leave from the 18th July 1876, inclusive.

Mr. R. E. Nelson. Asst Engr, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Ex Engr, Neemuch Division, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr C. E. Gael, whom he relieved on the after noon of the 17th July 1876.

Mr. H. F. White, Exc Engr, 2nd Grade, returned on the after noon of the 15th July 1876, from three months' privilege leave granted in Notification No. 6, dated 15th March 1876.

Capt G R Gibbs, Asst to Chief Engr, Central India, appointed to officiate as Ex Engr, Bundelcund Road ; Division, vide Notification No 14, dated 21st April 1876, was relieved by Mr H F White, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, of the charge of that division on the af ernoon of the 15th July 1876, and rejoined his substantive appointment on the 20th id m.

Mr A T Goodfellow, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, returned on the aft rnoon of the 21st July 1876, from three months' leave to study the language, grade d in Notification No 11, dated 17th April 1876.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Mr Gorden Henry Cooke, Asst Supt of Revenue Survey, 2nd grade, for three months, from the 10th Aug 1876, under Civil Leave Code, Section 21, Chapter VI, for the purpose of studying the native languages.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—MILITARY WORKS.

With the approval of the Govt of India, P W D, Mr. R J Bailey, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate as Ex Engr, Agra Division, Military Works, during the absence on privilege leave of Lt S C Turner, R E, or until further orders.

With reference to this Office Not fication No 33, dated the 15th June last, Mr W E Elkstein, Asst Engr, 1st grade, took over charge of the Fyzabad Division, Military Works, from Mr E Le Messurier, Exc Engr, on the forenoon of 31st July, he latter Officer having availed himself of the three months' privilege leave granted him by this Office Notification No 32, dated 15th June 1876, from the same date.

With reference to this Office Notification No 27, dated the 19th May last, Mr J Beale, Sub-Engr, 1st grade, 2nd Allahabad Division, Military Works, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave therein grant d fr m the 1st instant.

With reference to Supdt Engr's Notification No 27 of 19th July 1876, Mr J Robinson, temporary Ex Engr, 4th grade, Bareilly Divison, Military Works, availed himself of one month's privilege leave on the forenoon of 25th July 1876.

With reference to Supdtg Engr's Notification No 20 of 18th May 1876, Barrack Sergt J S Old, Meerut Division, Military Works, returned fr three months' privilege leave on the forenoon of the 31st July 1876. The unexpired portion of his leave (eight days) is herby cancelled.

Mr A C Calder, Asstt, 3rd grade, attached to the Umballa Division, Military Works, is allowed two months and nineteen days' privilege leave from the 21st August 1876, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of.

Capt A C Puddey, R.E., Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Lahore Division, Military Works, is allowed privilege leave for fifty-six days, from the 14th August 1876, or such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of it.

CONSULTING ENGINEER'S OFFICE—GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

With reference to the Notification of the Govt of India, P W Dept, No 344, dat-d th 29th July 1876, Lt D A Scott, RE, who has been appointed to officiate as Dy Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Guaranteed Railway-at Calcutta, joined his appointment on the forenoon of the 7th inst.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

Mr S de V H Alexander, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Holkar State Railway, on special duty at Calcutta, is granted furlough for two years, also subsidiary leave for thirty days, with effect from the 17th August 1876, or such date as he may avail himself of the same.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

With reference to Notification No 19, dated 1st instant, Lt C C C Barlow, R E, reported his arrival at head quarters, Agra Division, on the morning of 1st idem.

With reference to Notification No 20, dated 1st instant, Mr D A Duns, Temporary Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, reported his arrival at head quarters of the Chumbul Division on the forenoon on the 7th idem.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ESSAI—August 14th, at Bombay, Military Square, the wife of W. J. Essai, General Commission Agent, of a son.

DEATH.

WILKINSON—August 12th, at Ahmedabad, Arabella Waring Sands, the darling child of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Wilkinson, aged 9 months and 23 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CLOETE—August 7th, at Murree, the wife of Mr. H. N. C. Cloete, Executive Engineer, P. N. S. Railway, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

GLOVER—August 16th, at Galle, Frederick Augusta Bernard Glover, of the Bengal Civil Service, Judge of the High Court, Calcutta.

JOHNSON—August 6th, at Simla, at the residence of Mrs. Colonel Byrne, William Byrne Johnson, formerly Lieutenant, 5th Foot, and grandson of the late Colonel John Byrne, C.B., H. M.'s 53rd Regiment.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WE beg to remind correspondents that they can always telegraph news to us at the Press rate of one rupee for twenty-four words, the address being allowed free. Subscribers themselves can do much to make their newspaper interesting, and we shall be glad if they will take the trouble of sending us a telegram when they hear of any important or interesting intelligence. Of course we shall defray expenses.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1876.

THERE is plenty written and said regarding the condition and prospects of the Church of England at home, but not so much is heard upon the Church in India for a variety of reasons—some of them significant enough. Broadly speaking, Church matters interest Indian society less than they interest society at home ; still, there is undoubtedly in India a very fierce struggle of party going on ; none the less sullen that it flows as an undercurrent under the surface of every day life in this country. Superficial observers of things, and those of extreme ritualistic or latitudinarian views, say bitterly that Protestant Englishmen are in different, in an unseemly number, to their faith and creed ; but, for our own part, we think that it is not indifference that is in question, but rather the quiet expectation of thoughtful men of the time when there will be a termination to the splits and divisions which are at present so prominent a characteristic of the Established Church. We fancy that it must often occur to the unprejudiced observer of current ecclesiastical events that there must be an end sooner or later to High Church fripperies and to Low Church intolerance. It is against the common sense and liberty of the age that the Ritualist should revive confession for our wives and daughters, or that his very opposite in Church matters should forget his Christinnity in his eagerness not to appear as other men. Parties to a quarrel do not know how ridiculous they appear in the eyes of the bystanders, but the spectators of these Church quarrels who have not taken them sufficiently seriously to heart to go over to the Presbyterians or the Methodists are beginning to discover something of the ludicrous in what was once considered a terribly grave matter, and it is needless to say that ridicule is fatal to any quarrel—lay or ecclesiastical.

One of the most remarkable effects of the strife within the Church of England in India is the liberty which the laity nowadays claims for itself. The outward observances of religion were at one time more strictly demanded of us by the Church in India than was ever the case even at the same period at home, and we well remember when a man would have incurred social outlawry for disputing his pastor's doctrines of damnation or for absenting himself from morning service from the station church. But now the malicious say the *padres* are so busy with their own disputations that they have no time to consider into those of others, and so far as empty churches go, it is an impossibility for one to be filled when there are two or more of different "views" to divide the no very populous community of an Indian station. We cannot say whether Christians are better or worse for the comparative freedom they now enjoy in this matter, but the effect is apparent on the face of Indian society. A type of Indian lady and of Indian gentleman, too, is at present met with which was never met before. This is that indescribable specimen of the other sex who has a *real* faith in priestly habiliments and an unaffected belief in floral decorations. There was a period in India—it is mentioned in Mrs. Ross Church's "Gup"—when a sort of revival ran through the land, and when many ladies, hitherto somewhat notorious for their love of dissipation and of dress, went into the opposite extreme, and sat, so to speak, in sackcloth and ashes. This was perhaps only natural, for when either men or women forsake the bright and unerring guide of Christ's own Gospel to find out crooked byways and short cuts to Heaven for themselves, they are pretty sure to commit extravagances, but the woman whose devotion takes the shape of early floral services is, we confess, a novelty to us, and a stranger to the India we once knew. It is more in the fashion of our Indian social life to flirt with anything rather than Popery, and yet whatever other success the very High Church party in India may be wanting in, they have made some female converts to the mysteries if not the doctrines of their worship—not only the women who prefer a High Church service because it is luxurious, and, in a measure fashionable, but women who truly and unaffectedly believe in "chimeres" and symbols, and would fain have others believe in them for the good of their souls. It is quite a novel experience for those who remember the broad religious division of Indian society in other days—the gulf that divided what were called the new lights from the hard drinking, hard living set—to notice the Protestant nun, if we may call her so, moving about Indian drawing-rooms, and married or single, claiming no heavier exactions from our faith than a firm conviction that altar candles are a proper thing, and that certain genuflections are proper still. It is no different from the awful execrations of the proselytes of other days, the burden of whose song was damnation all round ; and yet the man who cares to look upon human follies philosophically will probably obtain about as much comfort from the convictions of one proselyte as the other. To be saved by hanging on to a "chimere" is almost as absurd as to be condemned to eternal torture by a fellow man. The sensual ease of the High Church teaching is, however, exerting a certain influence, as we have said, over Indian circles, and, of course, in a special way, over those who, in Scotch parlance, "sit under" the same High Church minister. Ritualism is carried out of ecclesiastical affairs, and by those who have perhaps no faith in it there, into every day life, and it may be noticed that there is more simulation, less plain speaking, in one very large section of society than there used to be. The symbolical, as Bulwer might have called it, is really influencing certain minds in matters far removed from Heaven, and we have married women's flirtations symbolical of innocence, racing defalcations symbolical of astuteness, and a general laxity of everything symbolical of the enlightenment of the age we live in. Perhaps we may even go so far as to say that the accusation made by High and Low Church parties alike against those who stand apart from their dissensions and their services, is symbolical of that better time when professing Christians will act as such and cease to make a compromise through Churches between the mortification of the flesh with the pleasures of the world. This is at least certain, that society has ceased to be on the side of any one Church party and in particular dispenses its favours pretty equally to all. The inference is, that division gives men liberty, and with liberty it may be hoped will come the true Gospel as preached by Galilee.

In regarding the agitation caused in England by the quarrels of the Church parties, it might be apprehended that the fire which burnt at home would have a tenfold force when imported to India, where pugnacity is supposed to be especially rampant, but though the flame smoulders here it has not really broken out as yet into anything of a blaze, though we cannot say what the acts of such prelates as Drs. Wylne and Coplestone may do to fan it. It is not for want of a strong opinion upon religious matters—if we may call the disputes of the Established Church such—that India is silent, or mutters. It is rather because the European community here is composed in a great measure of men whose views of the world and of things are much wider than obtains in chance circles at home. The onlookers of episcopal and other doings here are assured in their own minds that the present state of Church matters cannot continue, though they may be unwilling to take part in their precipitation. Most likely the parties will do this for themselves a great deal sooner than is popularly expected, for, as we have attempted to show without hurting any prejudice, society, which is a staunch defender of Churches, is getting tired of having so many parties to look after, and in a capricious mood would speedily forget any preference, if it had one, for one party over another. Though this is not what Dr. Mylne's admirers believe—far from it. The Bishop evidently fancies that India, or at least Anglo-India, offers a congenial soil to sow his party's opinions in, because fashionable life generally receives them kindly, and India's weakness is Europe's fashions ; but without expressing a hostile opinion to his party, or a friendly one, we may impartially say that we think his Lordship could scarcely have carried his wares to a worse market than this. A few more years, and perhaps ritualism with rinkualism will be classed among the human follies of the past. So, too, the unlovely dissensions of all the Christians of one Church. Indian work is too earnest to allow men here to do more than trifle with such things, and for women their excitement is not sufficiently enduring. The time is not distant when these follies shall be played out.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 28TH JULY.

BEFORE this reaches you the contest in the East will have undergone a serious change. The Servian cause makes no progress, the Montenegrins have not been able to effect their junction with the army under Prince Milan, and up to the present point the chief measure of success undoubtedly rests with the Turkish arms. There are also indubitable signs of weakness among the leaders of the Christian army. The want of good staff officers in the Servian force led the Government to entrust not only the chief, but also many of the subordinate commands to Russians. The absence of success has led to an outcry against those officers ; they are not only charged with inefficiency, but there is an allegation which reads very like "treason," the invariable sign of a losing cause. Nearly all the newspaper correspondents with the Servian army speak of its inefficiency, and prognosticate a speedy defeat. In less than a fortnight the Turks will be able to take the offensive on a great scale, and if—as most people anticipate will be the case—they get a decisive victory we shall hear of them marching into Servia in earnest. Every day increases the Moslem forces, but there is no addition, beyond a few hundred volunteers, to the Servian or the Montenegrin arms. Every day encroaches seriously upon the supplies—especially as they are not drawn from the enemy's country—of those two little States ; the resources of Turkey, though bad enough, are better than those of the enemy ; her army is not only larger, but it is better drilled, her artillery is better, and Servia having lost the advantage of victory in the early part of the campaign, there is hardly any man who questions that she will now suffer defeat. We have, therefore, an early prospect of seeing Europe thrown back upon the difficulty to which I called attention in the early days of the campaign. It is this. What will be the action of the Great Powers if Servia suffers disaster ? Dare Russia, in the last extremity, throw her ægis over the vanquished ? I greatly doubt whether she will venture upon anything of the kind. The risk of such a step opening up another great war is too great for the Czar to run, and it is understood, too, on every hand that he has given pledges to act for the future conjointly with all the other Powers. We may expect, then, that the action of Russia will not be warlike. Her first move will be to suggest intervention immediately the Servians suffer a great defeat. It is impossible to say how that intervention will be brought about, but the best judges anticipate a conference, or some general request to England to intercede with the Turk in order that the integrity of Servia may be preserved. Lord Derby has already thrown out a hint upon this point, suggesting the adoption of such a course as that which followed the Cretan insurrection. No one accuses the English Government of any desire to see Servia annexed or re-absorbed, and the worst that seems likely to happen to that country will most likely be a heavy pecuniary penalty, and the occupation of some of her fortresses until it is paid. In case of Turkish victory one can hardly expect that she will yield or that the Powers will suggest she should yield up any of her territory for the purpose of constituting vassal autonomous States, and therefore unless diplomacy plays an unexpected card, we cannot hope to see either Bosnia or Herzegovina relieved of the Turkish yoke. I may seem to be anticipating a great deal, and events may not justify what I have written, but your readers may rest assured that these are the opinions not of myself alone, but of some who move in the best-informed circles, and have better means of knowing the views and the sympathies of foreign as well as English diplomatists than any ordinary journalist.

The publication of the correspondence on the Eastern Question has afforded unlimited pabulum for the week's consumption. You will doubtless comment upon it in your own columns and make large extracts from the more important despatches, but a word or two from me about the effect of that correspondence on public opinion may not be unacceptable. In the first place the neutrality of the British Government has not been quite so absolute as Lord Derby would have had us suppose. While on the one hand Russia has shown her natural bias towards the claims of the insurgents, the English Government has laid a vast amount of stress upon the necessity of the insurgents being compelled to look for reforms at the hands of the Porte. It has been a policy of distrust of the

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

ARREST OF A NOTORIOUS OUTLAW.

EGUTPOORA, 15TH AUGUST.

Honia, the dacoit leader, has at last been captured by the Police under Captain Daniel.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 14TH AUGUST.

The Bombay mails of the 21st ultimo, via Brindisi, were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, 14TH AUGUST.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed active. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been very firm.
Fair Dhollera..... 4¾d.
The Manchester Market has been very firm.
3 per cent. Consols for account .... 96⅜.
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872.... 106½
Bar Silver ..... 53⅜.
Arrivals—Teheran, Cape Verde and Arcot.

LINE REPORTS.—15TH AUGUST.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Pera. Persian line right to London.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 15TH AUG., 11-42 A.M.

H. M.'s Rifleman sailed for Trincomalee.

RANGOON, 15TH AUG., 2-45 P.M.

Mail steamer leaves for Penang, via Moulmein, on Friday.

WEATHER REPORTS.—15TH AUGUST.

(MADRAS TIMES.)

CANNANORE, 5-20 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S. W., thermometer 82, barometer 29·82.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather showery, wind S. W. 6, thermometer 80, barometer 30. Fall of rain 24 cents.

MANGALORE, 1-22 P.M.—Weather fair, wind N. E.; N. W., thermometer max. 80, min. 77. Fall of rain 60 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind E., thermometer 86, barometer 29·85.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather overcast, wind W. S. W. strong, thermometer 85.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Geelong, which will sail on the 21st instant with the China mails, takes out 98 boxes of silver bars, valued at Rs. 2,00,000 for Shanghai, despatched by the French Bank.

WE notice that Captain Fisher, 4th Hussars, Assistant Quarter-Master-General, Rawul Pindee Division, died of cholera at Murree on the 8th instant. The death of this officer will be a great loss to the Quarter-Master-General's Department.

A *Daily News* telegram from Madeira announces that the blockade of the ports of Dahomey commenced on the 1st of July. Vessels already in the ports will be allowed thirty days to load and depart. It is not intended to attack Dahomey by sea, but to advance on the capital.

THE *Academy* says :—Mr. Pellegrini, whose modest signature of "Apo" has been for some time absent from the cartoons of *Vanity Fair*, is likely soon to appeal to the public in another manner of art. He has been for some months residing at Folkestone, where he has devoted himself to the practice of oilpainting with results that give strong promise for the future.

UP to the 11th of August, out of twenty-six cases of cholera among the European troops at Murree, twenty-four had been fatal. The disease, however, has at last apparently disappeared. People, however, are leaving the station. Further accounts state that cholera has broken out among the European soldiers at Ghoresh camp, five miles from Murree, on the Kashmir road.

THE *Daily Telegraph* says that at a meeting of the bar, at which all the circuits were represented, it has been agreed that special fees for counsel going off their circuit shall in future be altered—that any junior can go off his circuit on either side for 50 guineas, and any Silk Gown for 100. The old rule previous to this arrangement was that no junior could hold a brief on another circuit than his own under 100, and a senior under 300 guineas.

THE ignorance of some people as to the faith of Islam was illustrated in a most ludicrous manner at the Liverpool Police Court lately. A man was being sworn on the Koran and the crier of the Court, in concluding the administration of the oath, said in a most solemn manner, "So help you Koran." As may be imagined, the greatest merriment was created, and the crier afterwards explained that he thought Koran was the Mahomedan name for God.

A PARAGRAPH has been going the round of the papers, and has appeared in nearly every paper in India except the *Bombay Gazette*, that the late Lord Sandhurst was insured in the Positive Life Office for a large sum, some said half a lac, others one lac of rupees. We learn, however, that a telegram has been received in India from the Head Office in London that Lord Sandhurst was not insured at all in the Positive, and that consequently the company is under no liability owing to his Lordship's death.

COLONEL GEORGE DISBROWE, a Peninsula and Waterloo officer, died on Saturday, July 22, at his residence in Eccleston-street, in his eighty-third year. He served in the Grenadier Guards in the Peninsula from March, 1810, to July, 1813. He proceeded with his regiment to Holland in December, 1813, was present at the storming of Bergen-op-Zoom, where he was wounded; and fought at Quatre Bras and Waterloo. He retired from the service in 1821. Colonel Disbrowe was a Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

THE Second Army Corps, which has just been mobilised in the neighbourhood of Aldershot, was inspected on Saturday afternoon, July 22, by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge. The inspection took place in the Long Valley, and Sir Salar Jung and Prince Louis Napoleon were among the spectators. Between 18,000 and 20,000 men of all arms were on the field, under the command of General Sir William Codrington. During and after the march past the Duke of Cambridge expressed his satisfaction with the appearance and bearing of the men.

THE *Pall Mall Budget*, announcing the death of Professor Childers at his residence, 38, Clanricarde-gardens, on the 25th July says :—"Professor Childers was one of the most eminent Pali scholars of his time, and his 'Pali Dictionary,' published only a few months ago, was universally recognized as a masterpiece of scholarly research and brilliant erudition. He was a few years ago appointed Professor of Pali to the London University College and assistant librarian to the India Office. Professor Childers was in his thirty-eighth year at the time of his death."

MR. FAWCETT gave notice that on the 31st July he would ask the Under-Secretary of State for India, whether considering that when the Indian Budget was introduced in Calcutta in March last, the loss to India by exchange on transactions with London was estimated at £2,332,000 for the current year, and that there has since been a considerable further fall in the rate of exchange, he is able to inform the House at what amount the loss to India is now estimated. And, further, to inquire whether he can state the aggregate amount which has been spent by the Government on State Railways in India up to the present time.

OUR telegraph columns contain this morning the gratifying intelligence that Honia, the dacoit leader, has been captured by Captain Daniel. Honia is a clever rascal who has for a long time past been the terror of the peaceful inhabitants of the Ghaut districts. He and his followers, like wild Scotch Ketherans, stole cattle wherever they could lift them, and robbed men and women and did not stick at arson or burglary. He has injured a number of people in the course of his depredations; we are not sure that he has not committed murder. High rewards for his capture have been offered by the Government for two or three years past, and we are glad that Captain Daniel has at last managed to rid the Ghauts of one of its most serious scourges.

THREE weeks ago Reuter telegraphed the death of General Cox. Of the many officers of that name it was impossible to know which was meant, without the initials, but we learn from the English papers that the death is announced of General Henry Chambers Murray Cox, late Colonel of the 58th Regiment, Bengal Native Infantry. General Cox, who was eighty-seven years of age, entered the Indian army in May, 1806, and became lieutenant August 13, 1809. He accompanied the fifth volunteer battalion to Java in 1811, and was present at the assault and capture of Fort Cornelis, for which he was rewarded with the medal with clasp. In 1817 he served in the Mahratta campaign, and was present at the siege and capture of Hatteras. He served in Oude in 1822.

THE *Pioneer* publishes some remarks about a strange belief which, our contemporary says, is gaining ground in London, that the Secretary of State for India has determined to recommend the Viceroy of India to appoint a special commission to inquire into the claims of the Nizam in the matter of the Berars. The commission, it is said, is to be composed of three officers, either military or civil, named by the Supreme Government, three barristers, or other legal gentlemen, named by the High Court in Calcutta, and three gentlemen, Europeans or natives, named by the Nizam. The commission is to assemble at Hyderabad next cold season, and reports direct to the India House through the Viceroy. Its decision on the case to be final. Under these conditions, the Duke of Sutherland, who had undertaken to bring the affair before the House of Lords, and Sir George Bowyer, who had consented to do the same in the Commons, have postponed indefinitely their respective motions.

THE Bombay Town Council, at their weekly meeting, yesterday, had before them the finally revised tenders of Messrs. D. T. Stewart and Co., and Messrs. T. Edington and Co., and of Messrs. R. Laidlaw and Sons and Messrs. R. Maclaren and Co., for the supply of iron work for the new water works. Messrs. Stewart's amended tender for delivery of 15,355 tons at Mahaluxmee amounted to £124,294 sterling, and that of Messrs. Laidlaw and Sons and Messrs. Maclaren and Co., for the same quantity, to be delivered at the same place, to £123,607, or £687 less. The Town Council having previously resolved that the lowest tender would be accepted, the contract was accordingly given to Messrs. Laidlaw and Sons and Messrs. Maclaren and Co. The Municipal Commissioner calculated that the outlay on the accepted tender, allowing for the difference in exchange, will be Rs. 16,48,000. Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co. are the Bombay agents for the contractors, and the goods will be brought out by the steamers of the well known Anchor Line.

THE ice famine continues to exist in Bombay with painful rigour. A statement was published yesterday that the ice-ship was expected every day. The person who could make that statement has sufficient inherent coolness to make it immaterial to him whether an ice-ship ever arrives in Bombay or not. The fact is that the inhabitants may now make up their minds for a long ice famine. Yesterday Messrs. Bell, Brandenburg and Co. received advices from their American correspondents that the City of Boston, the ice-ship which is "daily expected," left Boston at the end of April and had been compelled in June to put into St. Salvador or Bahia in a damaged state. As Bahia is in the northern half of the Brazils, and it is impossible to say how much repairing the ship required, it becomes doubtful whether the present ice famine will terminate within the next two months, if then. Where is the Alpine Ice Company? Now is the tide in the affairs of men, especially Bombay men, which may lead them on to fortune. It is quite evident that the Tudor Company does not intend to do much to ameliorate the present sufferings of this community.

AT the monthly board meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel on the 21st July, there was a long debate on the proposal to make grants to the new bishoprics of Lahore and Burmah. The Master of the Charterhouse presided. Canon Gregory, on behalf of the standing committee, moved a grant of £500, contending that, as the proposed new bishopric would not be a missionary one more ought not to be given. Sir Bartle Frere moved, as an amendment, that £2,000 be granted, and this was seconded by Mr. G. B. Hughes. Opposition was offered by the Revs. Brymer Belcher, R. T. West, and Berdmore Compton, on the ground mainly that State bishops were the reverse of a blessing in a country like India. The Rev. Edgar Jacob, chaplain to the late Bishop of Calcutta, warmly counselled the society to grant the larger sum, stating that the Government in India in no way interfered with the Church. In the end, Sir Bartle Frere's amendment was carried by 67 to 37; 70 voting for it when put as a substantive resolution. On a grant of £ 500 being proposed by Canon Gregory for the new bishopric of Burmah, Sir Bartle Frere moved a similar amendment to the first, and this after a discussion was carried, the numbers being relatively the same as in the former case.

THE *Daily Telegraph* says that after a silence extending from June, 1875, it has received copious despatches from Mr. Henry Stanley :—

Mr. Stanley's first letter is dated July 29, 1875, from Mahyiga Island, in the Victoria Lake, and relates his voyage from King Mtesa's territory back to the camp at Kagehyi, in the course of which his party narrowly escaped massacre by the treacherous natives of Bambireh. Escaping by the greatest skill and courage, the explorer encountered several storms on the lake, but arrived safely at his camp, after remarkable adventures. The second despatch, dated August 15, 1875, from Dumo, in Uganda, narrates a visit to the island of Ukerewe, and the voyage of the entire Expedition in canoes to Uganda, with the severe punishment inflicted by Mr. Stanley upon the savages of Bambireh for their murderous treachery. A third letter, under date of January 18, 1876, written from Kawanga, on the frontiers of Unyoro, describes how our joint Commissioner marched from King Mtesa's capital across country to the Albert Nyanza at the head of his own force and 2,000 spearmen of Uganda, pitching his army upon the shores of the Albert at Unyampaka. The incidents recounted in the first two despatches are of unequalled interest, and all three contain particulars of the highest geographical and ethnological value. On the 18th of January Mr. Stanley arrived again at King Mtesa's, having twice explored his way through the country of Kaba Rega, and visited but not navigated the Albert. Yet another despatch, dated March 26, 1876, from Kafurro, in Central Africa, relates the final departure from Uganda, the exploration of the Kagera river, and of Speke's "Lake Windermere," as well as of the Hot Springs of Karagwe; and encloses a sketch-map of the only portion of the Victoria Nyanza omitted in the earlier chart. Another letter, under date April 24, 1876, from Ubagwe, in Unyamwezi, recounts the further exploration of the interlacustrine lands, and Mr. Stanley's southward march towards Ujiji, whence he proposed to revisit the Albert by way of Tanganyika; and the spot from which this last despatch comes was within fifteen days of Ujiji, which place no doubt Mr. Stanley safely reached last month, with men and means enough to solve the great problem which he will find still left open for his undaunted courage and splendid gifts as a traveller. He speaks of his white companion Frank Pocock as well, and of his own health as unimpaired.

THE *Turquie*, a journal published at Constantinople, contains the following summary of the instructions which the Ottoman Government has ordered the commanders of the army, operating against the Servians to transmit to all the general officers acting under them. As the Servian rebels have advanced to the limits of the principality it is incumbent upon the Govérnment to rebel this aggression. Troops have therefore been concentrated upon certain points, and together with the volunteer corps attached to them, been placed under the command of officers of the regular army. But the Government does not forget that the inhabitants of Servia, which forms an integral part of the Ottoman Empire, are subjects of the Sultan, amongst them are men who, listening to pernicious advice and led away by criminal instigations, have revolted against the sovereign power and are now waging war upon it. These and only these are the men whom the Imperial Government wishes to punish; the Government does not forget that it is its sacred duty to protect the honour, the lives, and the property of all its Servian subjects who remain faithful to it. The strictest orders are therefore given that the regular army and the volunteers, when they enter Servia, should rigorously observe all the duties of humanity towards the aged, the women, the children, and peaceful inhabitants; they are enjoined to respect their crops and to protect them if necessary from the excesses of their own compatriots in revolt. The officers in command are specially instructed to see that these orders are carried out, and to punish without delay any infraction of them.

A HINDOO CASHIER IN TROUBLE.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate, Dhondoo Narayen, a cashier in the firm of Messrs. Fletcher and Smith, solicitors, was charged with theft and embezzling monies belonging to that firm.

Mr. Smith appeared on behalf of the firm of Messrs. Fletcher and Smith, and Mr. Morojee Cassinath for the defence.

Mr. Smith, at the openiog of the case, applied for a postponement as Mr. Fletcher, the prosecutor in this case, had an engagement elsewhere.

Mr. Morojee did not object to the postponement, but in the meantime applied that the prisoner might be held to bail on furnishing substantial security, which the Magistrate declined to accept, and postponed the hearing of the case to this day.

The information laid against the prisoner Dhondoo Narayen by Mr. L. Fletcher on Thursday last showed that a discrepancy of Rs. 208 or thereabouts had been discovered in the books of the firm of Fletcher and Smith for the month of June, and that such books were kept by Dhondoo Nana, who resides at Girgaum. The same prisoner was further charged before the same Magistrate with criminal breach of trust in respect of two diamond rings, the property of Gopinath Nilajee.

Mr. Smith (of Messrs. Fletcher and Smith) appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Morojee Cassinath for the defence.

The information laid by the complainant Gopinath Nilajee was read in the presence and hearing of the prisoner which ran as follows :—I reside in Old Sonapore Lane. I know one Dhondoo Nana residing in Breach Candy Road. On the 2nd August, instant, I at his request handed him one emerald and diamond ring which he said he wanted to purchase. He asked me to leave it with him in order to show it to a merchant and get it valued. He said he would return it after it had been seen by the merchant. On the 4th August, instant, I gave him one single diamond ring which he also said he would get valued and then return it to me. He has not yet returned to me either of the said rings, nor has he paid me the value of them. The value of both the rings is about Rs. 240. On the 10th instant he absconded from Bombay. I therefore charge the said Dhondoo Nana with criminal breach of trust and also with criminal misappropriation, and pray that a warrant may be issued for his apprehension and that he may be dealt with according to law.

The informant, on being reaffirmed, identified the prisoner as the party alluded to in his information, after which this case was also adjourned for further hearing to this day.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

THE weekly meeting of the Bombay Town Council was held yesterday in the Municipal Buildings. Captain Henry, the Chairman, presided, and the other members present were :—Lieutenant Colonel Hancock, Dr. Cook, Dr. Blaney, the Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote. The Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Pedder, and the Executive Engineer, Mr. Walton, were also present.

THE NEW WATER WORKS.

The Municipal Commissioner laid before the Council the revised tenders of Messrs. D. T. Stewart and Co., and Messrs. T. Edington and Co., and of Messrs. R. Laidlaw and Sons, and Messrs. R. Maclaren and Co., for the supply of iron work (to be delivered at Mahaluxmi) for the new water works. Mr. Pedder said Messrs. D. T. Stewart and Co., and Messrs. T. Edington and Co.'s original tender amounted to £130,420 6s. 10d., for 15,355 tons, to be delivered at Mahaluxmi; and Messrs. Laidlaw and Sons and Messrs. Maclaren and Co.'s original tender, at £6-5 per ton all round amounted to £124,958, to be delivered free on board ship at Glasgow. Adding to the latter tender a certain sum for freight the total amount was about eighteen lacs of rupees. Then the Council would remember a discussion took place upon the receipt of a tender from Messrs. Henderson Brothers to carry the goods at £2 per ton, and he pointed out that, with freight added to that sum, Messrs. Laidlaw's tender sum of £2,000 on the total amount of the contract. The amended tender referred to amounted to £126,294 for 15,355 tons, at £8·4·6 all round, and then, deducting £2,000, they had £124,294 sterling, which with the premium on exchange at 1s. 6d. would amount to Rs. 16,57,250 delivered in Bombay. Messrs Laidlaw and Sons' and Messrs. R. Maclaren and Co.'s revised tender was at the rate of £8 1s. per ton for 15,355 tons, and amounted to £123,607, which with the same addition on account of exchange, amounted to Rs. 16,48,000, showing a difference of Rs. 9,250 in favour of Messrs. Laidlaw's tender for delivery in Bombay. The difference in sterling was £687. The Town Council had said distinctly that the lowest tender was to be accepted, and he thought there ought to be no hesitation in accepting Messrs. Laidlaw's tender on that account. Had it not been for that, he should have recommended the acceptance of Messrs. Stewart's tender, in spite of the slight difference in the amounts, because the Corporation had dealt with that firm before and knew their work to be reliable. However, the assurance he spoke of having been given, there was nothing to be done but to accept Messrs. Laidlaw and Sons' and Messrs. Maclaren and Co.'s tender. They had a very wide reputation as manufacturers of iron pipes, and he believed they would perform the work entrusted to them satisfactorily. He had to propose that the Town Council should request Messrs. Graham and Co. to communicate to the tendering firms that their offer had been accepted and the desire of the Council that the work should be commenced at once; and he would telegraph to Mr. Manning to prepare for the work of taxing immediately.

The tender of Messrs. Laidlaw and Sons and Messrs. Maclaren and Co., to supply the iron work and land the goods at Mahaluxmi for a total sum of £123,607 was then formally accepted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The seal of the Corporation was affixed to a conveyance from Government to the Municipality of ground situate on the western and eastern sides of the Breach Candy Vellard.

Sanction was given to the taking up of the following pieces of ground required for street improvements :—3·23 square yards, or thereabouts, situated at No. 88 New Cazee Street, from Mr. Fazoodin Mahomed Salay, at Rs. 15 per square yard; 6·08 square yards ditto, situated at No. 31 Bhendy Bazaar, from Mr. Framjee Curseejee, at Rs. 25 per square yard; and 1·52 square yard ditto, situated at No 22, 3 d Bhoewada Street, from Mr. Hurjeewan Nanalall, at Rs. 20 per square yard.

Sanction was also given to the transfer of Rs. 120 from C, contingencies (Cemeteries) Health Department, to meet the cost of the temporary employment of three additional grave-diggers for the low caste cemetery on the Flats.

RETRENCHMENT OF A MEMBER.

A memorandum was submitted from the Municipal Commissioner stating that Mr. G. A. Barnett had resigned his seat in the Town Council.

The communication was ordered to be recorded.

The Council then proceeded to a further discussion of the Draft Bye-laws.

There was no other business.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

YESTERDAY, at the High Court, the following short causes were before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey :—

DADABHOY PALLONJEE AND ANOTHER *vs.* FAKHRUBHAMED SHAIK AHMED.

Mr. Telang, instructed by Mr. Pestanjee, appeared for the plaintiffs; there was no appearance for the defendant, a resident of Gallian. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 1,500 due on a promissory note executed by the defendant in Bombay on the 10th December 1867. Defendant had paid interest on the amount up to 10th December 1873.

The Court gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs 1,500, with interest at 12 per cent. per annum from 10th December 1873, costs, and interest on the judgment at 6 per cent. until payment.

LUCKMIDASS KHIMJEE AND ANOTHER *vs.* BAPOOBHOY VISRAM AND ANOTHER.

Mr. B. M. Wagle appeared for the plaintiff, and at his request the name of the second defendant was struck out. The first defendant, who appeared in person, produced his schedule in which the claim was admitted. The debt was due on a running account between the parties. A decree was given for the plaintiffs for Rs. 10,469, with interest and costs.

BHUGWUNDAS BHOWANBHOY *vs.* JUGJEEVUN HEMJEE.

Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Mcljee and Bomanjee, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant did not appear. The suit was brought to recover the balance due on an adjusted account between the parties. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 1,927, with interest and costs.

FORBES AND CO. *vs.* FAZULLA CASSUMBHOY NATHABHOY.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared for the plaintiffs. There was no appearance for the defendant. In 1874, the defendant made, through plaintiffs' firm, six different consignments of skins, wool, and cowhides for sale in England. All the consignments resulted in a loss, and redrafts had been received, drawn upon the defendant, in respect of them. On the 9th January, 1875, the defendant paid Rs. 3,000 on account of the redrafts. The Court gave a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 4,419, the balance due, with interest and costs.

CASES STRUCK OUT.

The following cases were struck out for want of appearance :—The London, Bombay and Mediterranean Bank *vs.* Bomanjee Hormusjee, Morarjee Topun and another *vs.* Heerjee Shamjee and others. The Trustees of the Port of Bombay *vs.* The Imperial Cotton Press Company. Vithuldas Shunkerlal *vs.* Vallabhoy Shivdas Lalubhoy.

EDWARD, JOHNSTONE AND CO. *vs.* DHURUMSEY POONJABHOY.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Fletcher and Smith, for the defendants. The plaintiffs are merchants of New York, who sued through their Bombay agents, Messrs. Finlay Scott and Co., to recover Rs. 5,350, the balance due on a draft drawn by them in respect of consignments of goods made by defendant for sale in New York.

Mr. Inverarity applied for a postponement of the case for a fortnight, which Mr. Lang objected to on the ground that the defendant simply wanted to gain time. After some discussion, his Lordship remarked that no reason was shown for granting a postponement, and that the case must proceed.

Later in the day, the case was called on in its turn when Mr. Lang stated the suit was brought to recover Rs. 5,350, the balance due on four consignments of linseed and other goods made to the plaintiffs, through Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co., for sale in New York.

Some discussion again took place as to the case being a long cause. Mr. Inverarity said it was not a short cause.

Mr. Lang said it was, and that it would not take more than half an hour.

Mr. Inverarity said that would be just like the case of Fazulbhoy Goolam Hoosein, which was expected to be over in half an hour, but which really lasted four or five days.

Mr. Lang said the defendant, far from having any defence, had been to the plaintiffs' office and offered Rs. 5,000 that morning, and that he was at the very moment making efforts at a compromise.

Mr. Walter Lang, of Messrs Finlay, Scot and Co., was the first witness called for the plaintiffs. His cross-examination by Mr. Inverarity took several hours.

Mr. Lang said that, as the time of the Court was being wasted, he would ask that issues be raised in the case.

Mr. Inverarity said he was ready at any moment to raise any number of issues.

His Lordship expressed his intention, after Mr. Lang's cross-examination was over, of calling the defendant into the witness-box, and, with the view of saving the Court's time, of putting him a number of questions to ascertain what it was that he really disputed.

Mr. Inverarity said he would protest against the Court taking the conduct of the case out of his hands, and going behind his back to question the defendant. The learned counsel said he was quite ready to answer any questions which the Court might think proper to ask.

His Lordship referred to a section of the Civil Procedure Code under which the defendant could be examined at any stage of the case.

Mr. Inverarity contended that the section did not apply. Mr. Lang's examination was continued until 5 p.m.; and another witness was examined; but the case, instead of being over in half an hour, was adjourned to another day.

FALL OF A METEORITE.

THE following official papers relating to the fall of a meteorolite are published in the *Bangalore Spectator* :—

From the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, to the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. G. 8, dated 5th April 1876.

I have the honour to enclose for the Chief Commissioner's perusal, copy of a letter (No. 9·3 dated 26th March 1876,) from the Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur, reporting the fall of a meteorolite in the vicinity of the Judesgeri village of the Kadaba Taluk on the evening of 16th February last.

2. Two pieces of meteoric stone referred to in the above letter are also forwarded for Mr. Dalyell's inspection.

From the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, to the Commissioner Nundydroog Division, No. 929, dated Tumkur, 24th March 1876.

I have the honour to forward for your inspection, and eventual deposit in the Bangalore Museum fragments of a meteoric stone, which fell in the bed of the tank of Judesgeri village in the Chitradhallihobli of the Kadaba Taluk, on the evening of the 16th instant.

2. The find is entirely due to Mr. Assistant Commissioner Woodcock, who, having received reports from all his Police stations in the Kadaba Taluk of the meteor being seen and a general impression that it must have fallen close to each, instituted a vigorous search and it then transpired that a Pigalar, who was that night sleeping in a hut in his garden, heard, after seeing the meteor, a thud in the earth, not far distant, as of a heavy body falling. In the morning he discovered seven pieces of the stone lying deep in the bed of the adjoining tank, but under the impression that it contained gold it had unfortunately been smashed and changed hands, before the fragments now sent were eventually recovered. It is alleged to have smelt strongly of sulphur when found.

3. I observe from the local papers that the meteor was seen at Bangalore and supposed to fall at the Roman Catholic Cathedral compound. I myself saw it at this station, it was observed at Kadaba, Subbelle and Sira; at the former place it is reported to have been accompanied by a slight shock of an earthquake, and a great noise, which latter was also distinctly heard at Tumkur almost immediately following the fall of the meteor, and apparently bearing direction from north to south, and I have also learned from Major Armstrong that the meteor was observed by him at Chitaldroog nearly at the same time as visible in this District and at Bangalore; the whizzing sound of the falling meteor was, however, apparently only heard in westhe torn taluks.

4. Mr. Woodcock can supply more details as to reported appearances, directions, &c., at various localities if deemed necessary, but not being scientific and gathered from ignorant persons who were considerably alarmed at the sight and sound, they have not now been communicated.

No. 4170—GENL. 97, DATED BANGALORE, 22ND JULY 1876.

Ordered that copy of the foregoing, together with the fragments of the Aerolite referred to therein, be forwarded to Dr. Oldham, the Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India at Calcutta, with reference to Foreign Department Circular No. 1310, dated 24th August 1866.

T. CLARKE, Offg. Secretary.

MASTERS *VS.* SERVANTS.

(*Madras Mail.*)

LORD LYTTON'S minute on the case of Mr. Fuller has unavoidably caused much angry feeling throughout India. It has not done good to either Europeans or natives. The former are indignant that it should be imputed to them that they are in the habit of striking their native servants; and some of the latter have seized the opportunity to ventilate their anger at the way their countrymen are, they allege, habitually treated by Europeans. If there is a breach between Europeans and natives, this minute, however well intentioned, is only likely to widen it. The case of Mr. Fuller is made a class case, and each class is embittered by the results. Regarding the strictures passed upon the High Court and the Magistrate, we do not intend on this occasion to offer any remarks in addition to those to which we have already made, for we wish to discuss the question merely as it has reference to the relative positions of master and servant in this land. The question may be resolved into two heads: (*a*) whether masters in this country have a right to beat the servants, and if so, whether they have been in the habit of exercising that right, and (*b*) whether masters in India (European and native) are more addicted to beating their servants than are masters in other countries.

If immemorial practice can convey any right, there can be no doubt that masters have the right to beat their servants. The custom has been in vogue in every country in the world from the earliest times. Juvenal tells us of the master: "*Rutilus, qui gaudet acerbo, Flagrum strepitu, nullam Sirena flagellis comparat.*" In every play of Terence the master is represented as striking his mischievous or roguish servant; and the poets in almost every comic author, Latin or Greek. Even the law-giver, Moses, recognized the custom, and provided against its abuse by introducing a clause regarding what was to be done if a master should "strike out his man-servant's tooth." Solomon, the wisest of kings, considered the practice a proper one, for he says "a servant will not be corrected by words." To come to more recent times, we find Shakespeare's plays full of scenes where the master strikes his servant on the slightest provocation. The two Dromios of Syracuse get their heads broken almost every time they come upon the stage, and we might mention numberless other instances. Other poets and authors, sacred and profane, might also be quoted down to the latest times; and the annually occurring Christmas pantomime tends to impress upon the minds of English children the idea that kicks and cuffs are more frequently given to servitors than half-pence. The custom of "visiting iniquity with stripes" undoubtedly originated with the father, who, if servants generally, which words will not remedy, and which can only be cured by that strongest of arguments *ad hominem*—or rather *ad baculum*—to wit, blows. For this we have the highest authority. Solomon advises "a bridle for the horse, a bit for the ass, and a rod for the fool's back." A fool with an enlarged spleen is still a fool, and an aggravating fool to boot. It is only fair, however, to state that a man's life may not be rashly taken, and that a comparatively slight blow goes a terribly long way with some natives. Lord Lytton has undoubtedly adopted one way of preserving the lives of domestic servants suffering from diseased spleens. But, if the good old custom of giving the master's police of "moral suasion" only? Fining is open to the same objection that Lord Lytton makes against beating.

One solution of the difficulty we would suggest, but at the same time we admit that it is a somewhat cumbersome one, if attended by many difficulties. When the punkah wallah stops pulling the punkah half-a-dozen times at night, with the thermometer at 100°, and myriads of thirsty muquitoes draining your blood, do not strike him, but summons him next morning for an act "calculated to provoke a breach of the peace." The same course might be adopted when your after dinner guests are all assembled, you, tired of waiting for your dinner, go to the kitchen, and find the cook lying drunk upon the floor, the fire out, and the soup spilt. But then there again arises the difficulty, would not such a course be cowardly? The cook, or the punkah-wallah, cannot retaliate. You have committed no offence, and therefore he cannot summon you. We must confess to being perplexed. With every wish to see the "cowardly" practice referred to discontinued, and still, whatever course is adopted, we are confronted by the difficulty, if the servant cannot retaliate, he has a claim on our forbearance, and it would, therefore, be cowardly to punish him. The whole question appears to turn upon the meaning of the word "retaliate." Does it mean to return in kind what has been received? In that case the action of the punkah wallah is cowardly in the extreme, for he ought to bear in mind that since his master cannot retaliate he has a claim upon his energy in pulling.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAILS OF THE 28TH JULY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Deccan, Commander J. D. Gaby, arrived in harbour early yesterday morning from Suez with the English Mails of the 28th ult. on board. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr J Picken
Mr Ghandy
Mr W Baker
Mr Nasarwanjee P Cama
Mr Naotojee P Cama
Mr J Moon, R N
Capt G A Alexander
Mr Adams
Dr Shirreff.

[FROM GIBRALTAR—Mr A M de Mello.

FROM VENICE.

Mr J W Reid
Mrs Gray
Capt Kolgour.

FROM BRINDISI.

Col Schneider
Mr Jas Geddes
Mr McMillan
Mr H J Rustomjee
Mr G M Robinson
Mr W N Black
Mr C Chapman
Mr R Foley
Lieut Orpen
Col W C Anderson.

FROM ADEN.

Mr W H Goode
Salay Mahomed, wife, and two friends
Hajee Fayd Mohomed
Thirty-nine natives on deck.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News, July* 28.)

ACCOUNTS from the seat of war continue as contradictory as ever. There is no reason to believe that the tide of fortune is setting in in favour of the Servians, and it is expected that the Turks, who have hitherto acted on the defensive, will now adopt an offensive attitude, and attempt to march right up the valley of Morava to Belgrade.

According to the latest account, Prince Nikita of Montenegro has meet with a serious check from the Turks near Gatschko.

The papers relating to our policy in the East were laid before Parliament on Friday last, July 21.

Supplementary papers on the subject of the Salonica outrage were published on Wednesday, July 26.

The debate on Eastern affairs was fixed for Monday next, July 31. But it is extremely doubtful whether it will be able to come off in consequence of the delay over the Education Bill in Committee. This measure has occupied the House of Commons during the whole week.

The debate, when it does take place, will be opened by a motion of Mr. Bruce, member for Portsmouth, supporting the Ministerial policy in the East. To this amendments will be moved by Sir George Campbell and Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice.

There was a debate in the House of Lords on Monday night, July 24, on Extradition, on the motion of Lord Granville, and a similar debate is expected in the House of Commons on the motion of Sir William Harcourt.

In answer to a question last night, July 27, Mr. Disraeli said that he hoped to find speedy and ample opportunity for the discussion of the Indian Budget.

Sir Salar Jung went to Oxford on Wednesday, July 26, to receive the honorary degree of D.C.L. The day previous he had received the freedom of the City.

Sir Salar Jung was present at Goodwood yesterday. The Emperor of Brazil is staying in London.

The Khedive is involved in a quarrel with the Egyptian law-courts. The matter will be referred to the Treaty Powers.

In France the Senate has rejected, by a majority of five, M. Waddington's Education Clause, reserving exclusively to the State the right to bestow degrees, and passed by overwhelming majorities in the Chamber of Deputies.

In the French Chamber the debate on the Budget has begun, the Bonapartiste expressing surprise that under a Republic the expenditure is as great as in the time of the Empire. The Minister of Finance replied that this was due to the Empire which has so largely increased the public debt.

Queen Isabella returns to Spain to-day for the first time since her dethronement, eight years ago.

Lord Shaftesbury presided yesterday at a meeting convened by the League in aid of the Christians in Turkey.

At the Bravo inquest the examination of Mrs. Cox is proceeding.

There was an accident on the Great Western Railway yesterday. The Flying Dutchman (down) ran off the rails shortly after passing Bristol. The engine and one carriage were smashed, stroker and driver killed, and several passengers severely shaken and injured.

The inquest on the deaths from the Thunderer explosion has been adjourned till August 8, and until it is over there will be no discussion in the House of Commons on the matter.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Sir John Wm. Kaye, K.C.S.I., Major C. A. Blagrave, Mad. Ret.; Lieut.-Col. W. T. Boddam, Mad. Ret.; General H. C. M. Cox, Ben. Inf.; Lieut.-Col. E. P. De L'Hoste, Bo. Ret.; Col. G. Disbrowe, late Grenadier Guards; Major-Gen. R. T. Sandeman, Ben. Ret.; Lieut.-Col. Sally J. P. for Somersetshire; Lieut.-Col. C. A. Stewart, Bo. Ret.; J. Webster, M.D., F.R.S.; G. Todd, late Ben. C.S.

SIR SALAR JUNG AT THE GUILDHALL, CITY OF LONDON.

(*Times*, July 26.)

YESTERDAY, at a special meeting of Court the of Common Council, held at Guildhall, the Lord Mayor presiding, the honorary freedom of the City, in a gold box of exquisite workmanship, was presented to his Excellency Sir Salar Jung, G. C. S. I., Prime Minister of the Nizam of Hyderabad. The ceremony was conducted in the Council Chamber and excited much interest. The Lord Mayor wore his State robes on the occasion, as did also the Sheriffs; and the Common Councilmen appeared in their mazarine gowns. The ceremony was graced by the presence of the Lady Mayoress, Miss Cotton, and other ladies. Shortly after 1 o'clock Sir Salar Jung, accompanied by the members of his suite, entered the Council Chamber, escorted by the mover and seconder of the Address conferring the freedom, and took the place of honour assigned him on the dais as the guest of the day, the members of the Court rising in a body to receive his Excellency as he walked up the floor to the place of honour.

Mr. Monckton, the Town Clerk, at the request of the Lord Mayor, having read the resolution conferring the freedom,

The Chamberlain of London (Mr. Benjamin Scott), who wore his official costume, said, turning to Sir Salar Jung :—It has not happened heretofore that the Ministers of a native Indian ruler has received the honorary freedom of this ancient City, and its bestowal upon your Excellency, while it is intended as a personal compliment to yourself, is also the expression of a desire on the part of this Corporation for the closer intimacy between this country and the independent native Princes of the East who are Her Majesty's valued allies. Among those native Sovereigns, none have been more

of his whereabouts. Their cottage had been on the upland near the Grumada Pass. It is not far from this section of the extreme south-eastern corner of Servia, where is, or rather was, the village of Lojun, of which Colonel Prolich yesterday reported from Alexinatz that the church, school, and houses had been burned. Poljans, another village in the same angle, is also reported by the same authority to have been desolated in a similar manner. Now, apart altogether from the mere atrocity of these outrages, they are curious illustrations of the exceptional character of this war. The villages thus desolated are inside the Servian frontier. But the Servian troops are in positions considerably outside the Servian frontier in this same direction; so you have the Turks in detached parties, not only between the Servian columns and their frontier line, but actually, after a fashion, reprisals in the shape of a mutual invasion. It is just as if, when the Germans were holding the country round Metz, bands of French soldiery had been desolating the German villages of Duttweiler and Neunkuchen and the district generally inside the valley of the Saar.

(BY SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 21.

At the last Ministerial council the Grand Vizier showed profound depression, approaching to despair. He said, "In 1854 Europe was with us; now she is against us. We have no money, and cannot even bring forward our reserves for want of money. The situation is so difficult that whether the war be successful or not, we dare not look forward to the future."

There is no war news, but the usual number of great victories that nobody believes in. The great question here is still the Bulgarian atrocities. All the evidence is in favour of your Correspondent. I have not found one man whether for or against the Turks who contradicts or even doubts his statements. A Correspondent who has just returned from Philippopoli, gives fearful accounts of the atrocities. Children with their arms chopped off are left in the fields to die a lingering death. In some of the villages the air is poisoned with the stench of unburied bodies. Crimes are committed that can scarcely be hinted at. The facts have been obtained by this Correspondent from the French, Austrian, Greek, and Russian Consuls whose names the Correspondent is allowed to use. The Bashi-Bazouks ask the English Consul for pay, believing that England pays the Turkish army. The English population in Pera is greatly exasperated against Sir Henry Elliot for suppressing the facts. They say that Mr. Wrench, the Vice-Consul appointed by the Government, has been prevented from going to Bulgaria because he would give impartial reports. Mr. Baring, the Secretary of the Legation, has been sent instead, accompanied by his father-in-law for dragoman, a Levantine, who speaks neither Turkish nor Bulgarian. Mr. Baring is said to be completely in the hands of his father-in-law. I give this to show the state of feeling here. Mr. Schuyler, the American Secretary of Legation, goes to-morrow to inquire into the advisability of establishing a Vice-Consulate at Philippopolis. He also will inquire into the subject of the atrocities, and his report, with Mr. Baring's, will no doubt disclose the truth.

There is great excitement among the Greeks here about the determination of the Turkish Government to establish Circassian colonies in Thessaly and Epirus. The Greek Minister has protested.

THE THUNDERER.

(*Times*, July 24.)

THE wounded men in Haslar Hospital continue to drop off, notwithstanding the attention of the medical staff; and, in fact, the condition of the whole of the survivors who have been burnt internally through inhaling the hot steam is highly critical. Friday passed over without a death being announced, and as no fresh name was added to the death list in the course of Saturday there was a hope expressed in many quarters that the worst was over, and that the unfortunate men would recover. Yesterday morning, however, it became known that Edward Phillips, a skilled labourer, had died at 11-55 on Saturday night, and that William Bissett, a shipwright, had died at 20 minutes past 2 that morning. Up to the present time the total number of deaths, resulting from the explosion on board the Thunderer, is 42.

The bulletin, which was posted up at the gates of the hospital yesterday morning showed there had been considerable improvement in the condition of the sufferers since Friday, though there still exists abundant cause for anxiety.

Although the stokehole of the Thunderer remains in the same condition as immediately after the accident, no further examination having been made, there is every likelihood of the Coroner and jury being surfeited with a mass of scientific evidence. Mr. John Oliver, the Chief Inspector of Machinery Afloat at Portsmouth, Mr. Edward Newman, and Mr. Durston have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to investigate the causes of the accident on behalf of the Admiralty; and they will be assisted by Captain Aynesly, the president, and two members of the Boiler Committee. Mr. Macfarlane Gray, the secretary of the Board of Trade, has also been at Portsmouth, and will represent the Board at the inquiry. At present neither the contractors nor the Coroner has appointed any scientific gentlemen to meet the others who are to examine the ruptured boiler.

At several of the churches at Portsmouth yesterday collections were made on behalf of the widows and orphans of those who were killed by the explosion. The Prince of Wales and Lord Northbrook have each contributed £50 to the Thunderer Fund.

Messrs. Humphrys, Tennant, and Co., of Deptford-pier, writing to us, with reference to the telegram we published on Saturday from our Plymouth correspondent, state that no examination of the Thunderer's boilers has yet been made, or can be made, until the Coroner gives permission.

JULY, 27.

The scientific gentlemen who have been appointed to make a searching investigation into the causes of the late catastrophe on the Thunderer met on board that ship in Portsmouth Harbour yesterday morning. They were received by Captain Wadlove, Captain of the Steam Reserve, and Staff Commodore Jackson. Owing, however, of the unavoidable absence of Mr. Bramwell, who had been invited by the Admiralty to examine the exploded boiler, the officials contented themselves with a superficial examination of the seven boilers in the two stokeholes, leaving the investigation of the ruptured boiler in the after-stokehold to-day. The scientific and practical engineers who attended officially were Mr. Fletcher, of Manchester, who has been appointed as Assessor during the inquest, and who was assisted by Mr. Thompson, an inspector of the Manchester Steam Users' Association. The representatives of the Admiralty were Mr. Wright, Engineer-in-Chief at the Admiralty; Mr. John Oliver, Chief Inspector of Machinery Afloat at Portsmouth; and Mr. Edward Newman, assistant to the Chief Engineer at Portsmouth. Many others were present. On the company assembling, Mr. Fletcher said that it was proposed merely to take a view of the boiler which had exploded and the damage resulting from it. The water-tightdoors in the bulkhead which separated the after stokehole from the engine-room were then raised, and the party descended the ladder to the part where the explosion occurred. The influx of visitors below, however, was so great that it was soon seen that, unless some arrangement were come to, the investigation would be useless. Mr. Fletcher accordingly suggested that the gentlemen who had a right to inspect the boiler should be divided into two parties, and as he, who represented the public and the representative of the Admiralty and the contractors could not prosecute their searching official enquiry unless they had space, he proposed that those who were not officially connected with the inquiry should proceed to the stokehole first. He strongly advised them not to move anything as it might affect the judgment of those who followed them. At the expiration of about an hour and a half Mr. Fletcher and his party went into the stokehole, when there was a common agreement that it would be necessary to take several parts of the machinery to pieces before the exact causes of the catastrophe could be ascertained. They took copious notes of what they saw, but judiciously kept their opinions to themselves. Not so, however, the unofficial investigators who preceded them, and several ingenious guesses, more or less probable, were made. It is certain that the stop-valve of the ruptured boiler were closed, and there is little doubt that the two safety-valves were what is technically called "jammed;" but from what cause it will be for the jury to say. It is intended to take the safety-valves to pieces.

The inquest will be opened this evening at Haslar Hospital for the reception of evidence, but we believe Mr. Ford will propose on behalf of the contractors that the proceedings be adjourned until after the scientific investigation has been completed, as it would be unfair to the Messrs. Humphrys to take evidence in their absence. The Admiralty will be represented by Mr. Staveley Hill, Q. C., as well as Mr. Bristowe.

JULY 28.

The adjourned inquiry into the circumstances which led to the explosion on board Her Majesty's ship Thunderer on the 14th inst., whereby Thomas G. Slade, the Chief Engineer, and Thomas Winfield, an engineer, of that ship, and 40 other persons lost their lives, was resumed yesterday morning at Haslar Hospital, before Mr. E. J. Harvey, the county Coroner. The Coroner was supported on the right by Mr. Garrington, the Coroner for Portsmouth, and on the left by Mr. Lavington Fletcher, of Manchester, who has been called in to act as assessor during the inquiry. Mr. Staveley Hill, Q.C., Judge Advocate-General, assisted by Mr. Bristow, solicitor to the Admiralty, appeared to watch the case on behalf of the Admiralty; while the interests of the contractors, Messrs. Humphreys and Tennant, were represented by the Hon. A. Thesiger, Q. C., and Mr. Bullen, of the Western Circuit. Among those in attendance were several of the staff of the Steam Reserve and Dockyard, and some of the scientific gentlemen who are conducting the practical enquiry on board the Thunderer into the causes of the explosion; but beyond those who were either immediately or indirectly interested in the proceedings there were very few present.

In opening the inquiry, the Coroner remarked that, seeing counsel present, he might state that although the jury had met on several occasions, they had taken no evidence whatever beyond what was necessary to identify the bodies, so that he might give his warrant for their interment. A partial examination of the ruptured boiler had been made by the scientific gentlemen appointed by the Admiralty and the contractors; but he understood from Mr. Fletcher that a further adjournment would be necessary to enable them to complete their investigation. They proposed to apply a hydraulic test to the exploded boiler, and then to get up steam for the trial of the other boilers. He would, therefore, take no scientific evidence that day, but only such a summary or narrative of the facts as would lead the case up to the scientific evidence, after which he would propose to adjourn until the 1st of August. The scientific gentlemen were not satisfied with the tests, and they hoped by that day to complete their investigation, and be able to give their evidence before them.

The enquiry was adjourned to the 8th of August.

LORD MACAULAY.*

THE following article, continued from our yesterday's issue, from the *Quarterly Review* for July, is from the pen of Mr. W. E. Gladstone:—

It was, however, the appearance of the History, in 1848 and 1855, which roused into activity a host of adverse witnesses. Of these we will give a cursory account. Bishop Phillpotts, perhaps the most effective pamphlet-writer of his day, entered into a correspondence with Macaulay, which was afterwards published, chiefly on his grave inaccuracies in relation to Church History. The Bishop, a biting controversialist had, we say advisedly, none of the servility which is sometimes imputed to him: but he was an eminently, perhaps a redundantly, courteous gentleman. We have sincere pleasure in citing a portion of his introductory eulogium, which we feel confident was written with entire sincerity. After some other compliments of a more obvious kind, the Bishop proceeds: 'But your highest merit is your unequalled truthfulness. Biassed as you must be by your political creed, your party, and connections, it is quite clear that you will never sacrifice the smallest particle of truth to those considerations.' (*a*).

This correspondence ended as amicably as it began. The Bishop obtained a courteous admission 'of the propriety of making some alterations.' (*b*) But they were to be 'slight.' On the main points the historian's opinion was 'unchanged.' We will notice but one of them. It has to do with the famous Commissions taken out by certain Bishops of the sixteenth century, among whom Bonner, under Henry VIII., was one. Macaulay had stated that these documents recognised the Crown as the fountain of all Episcopal authority without distinction. The Bishop pointed out that the authority conveyed by the Commissions was expressly stated to be over and above, *præter et ultra ea, quæ tibi, in Sacris Libris, divinitus commissa esse dignoscuntur.* In gallant defiance, alike of the grammar and the sense, as will be seen on reference, Macaulay calmly adheres to his opinion. (*c*) It is hardly too much to say that with so prepossessed a mind, when once committed, argument is powerless and useless.

One able writer, Mr. Paget, in his 'New Examen,' (*d*) took up and dealt with most of the passages of the History which had been impugned; nor can we do better than refer the readers to his pages for the defence, against very sweeping and truculent accusations, of Dundee, Marlborough, and William Penn. All these cases are of great interest. In all, the business of defence has been ably, and in most points conclusively performed. But the rejoinder to the defence is truly formidable. It consists in this, that the charge, without the reply, has been sold propably to the extent of half a million copies, and has been translated (ii. 390) into twelve languages. It would not be possible, without adding too greatly to the number of these pages, to give an outline of the argument on the respective cases. But there is an incident connected with the case of Penn, which we cannot omit to notice. The peace ful society, to which he belonged, does not wholly abjure the practice of self-defence on grave occasions; nor could there be a graver, than when one of the most revered names in its annals had been loaded by so commanding an authority with a mass of obloquy:

'Lord Macaulay seeks to show that this same William Penn prostituted himself to the meanest wishes of a cruel and profligate court; gloated with delight on the horrors of the scaffold and the stake, was the willing tool of a blood-thirsty and treacherous tyrant, a trafficker in simony and suborner of perjury, a conspirator, seeking to deluge his country in blood, a sycophant, a traitor, and a liar.' (*e*.)

From original sources, Mr. Paget has answered the charges which he had thus emphatically summed up. Mr. Forster, who has since risen to such high distinction in the House of Commons, performed the same duty in a preface to the 'Life of Clarkson,' afterwards separately republished. (*f*) There remains impressed on the mind of that community a sentiment which, even if it be somewhat mellowed by the lapse of nearly thirty years, can still be recognised as one of indignation against what is felt or thought to be literary outrage. That Macaulay should have adhered to his charges with unabated confidence can, after what we have already seen, excite little surprise. But there still remains room for a new access of wonder when we find that he not only remained himself unconverted, but even believed he had converted the Quakers.

'February 5, 1849. Lord Shelburn, Charles Austin, and Milman to breakfast. A pleasant meal. Then the Quakers, five in number. Never was there such a rout. They had absolutely nothing to say. Every charge against Penn came out as clear as any case at the Old Bailey. They had nothing to urge but what was true enough, that he looked worse in my History than he would have done on a general survey of his whole life. But that is not my fault. . . . The Quakers were extremely civil. So was I. They complimented me on my courtesy and candour.' —ii 251.

And all this when they had left him boiling, or at least simmering, in unanimity of wrath, and silent only because hopeless of redress, and borne down by a torrent that nothing could resist.

We shall trespass on the reader with a rather more detailed examination of a single remaining point because it has not been touched by any of the vindicators whom we have already named. It is of considerable historic interest and importance; and it illustrates, perhaps more forcibly than any foregoing instance, that particular phenomenon which we believe to be for its magnitude unparalleled in literature, namely, the absence of remedy when a wrong has been done; the utter and measureless disparity between the crushing force of this onslaught, together with its certain and immediate celebrity throughout the whole reading world, and the feeble efforts at resistance which have had nothing adventitious to recommend them. For the style of Macaulay, though a fine and a great, is without doubt a pampering style, and it leaves upon the palate a disrelish for the homely diet of mere truth and sense.

We refer to the celebrated description, which Macaulay has given, of the Anglican clergy of the Restoration period. Few portions of his brilliant work have achieved a more successful notoriety. It may perhaps be said to have been stereotype in the common English mind. It is in its general result highly disparaging. And yet that generation of clergy was, as we conceive, the most powerful and famous in the annals of the English Church since the Reformation.' If we do not include yet earlier times, it is from want of record, rather than from fear of comparison. Perhaps, at the very most, one reader in a thousand could for and by himself construct, qualify or confute, Macaulay's glittering and most exaggerative description. The other nine hundred and ninety-nine lay wholly at his mercy. We were ourselves at the outset, and we have continued to be among the sturdiest disbelievers. But it will best serve the general purpose of this article, if, instead of stating the detailed grounds of our own rebellion, we follow a guide, whom we shall afterwards introduce to our readers.

Though it may seem presumptuous, we will boldly challenge the general statement of Macaulay that the reign of Charles II., when the influence of the Church was at its height, was the most immoral in our history. There has been a fashion of indulging in this kind of cant, and that mainly among those who exaggerate the strictness of the Puritan ascendency which immediately preceded it; as if it were possible for a people, much less for a solid and stable people like the English, thus violently to alter its morality in the space of a few years. It is hard for an individual to descend instantaneously into the lower depths: *nemorepente fuit turpissimus*; but for a nation it is impossible. Macaulay has, we are convinced, mistaken the Court, the theatre, and the circles connected with them, which may be called metropolitan, for the country at large. In these, indeed, the number of the dissolute was great, and the prevailing tone was vile. We, who have seen and known what good the example of Victoria and Albert amidst their Court did during twenty years for the higher society of our own generation, may well comprehend the force of the converse operation, and rate highly the destructive contagion spread by Charles II., and his associates. But even for the Court of Charles II. we appeal from Lord Macaulay to the most recent and able historians of Non-conformity, Dr. Stoughton. From his pages we may perceive that even within that precinct were to be found lives and practices of sanctity, no less remarkable than the polutions with which they were girt about (*g*.) We have introduced these preliminary sentences because even now there is, and much more at that time there was no small degree of connection between the morality of the country, and the piety, honour, and efficiency of the clergy. Among the corrupt retainers of the Court and theatre, there can be little doubt that they were in contempt. From such a stage as then existed, it would have been too much to ask respect for Jeremy Collier and his order.

We shall take in succession the leading propositions of Macaulay. The Reformation, he says, fundamentally altered the place of the Clergymen in Society. Six or seven sons of peers at the close of Charles II.'s reign held episcopal or other valuable preferment; but 'the clergy were regarded as on the whole a plebeian class; and, indeed, *for one who made the figure of a gentleman ten were mere menial servants.*' ('History,' i. pp. 325 *seqq*.)

No doubt the prizes of the Church, as they are called, were fewer and poorer, than they had been before the time of Henry VIII. But more than twice the number of members of noble families stated by Macaulay have been enumerated. This, however, is a secondary error. It is more to the purpose that Eachard, a favourite authority of Macaulay, complains that the gentry as a class made a practice of sending their indifferent and ill-provided children into the ministry. While Archdeacon Oley, who published a preface to Herbert's 'Country Parson' in 1675, writes as follows: 'Though the vulgar confidently do not, yet the nobility and gentry do distinguish and abstract the errors of the man from the holy calling, and not think their dear relations degraded by receiving holy orders.'

Wood says in the 'Life of Compton,' that holy orders were the readiest way of preferment for the younger sons of noblemen. (*h*) And Jeremy Collier is by no means to the point. As for the gentry, there are not many good families in England, but either have or have had a clergyman in them. In short, the priesthood is the profession of a gentleman."

Here is a flat contradiction to Macaulay, from a man whom he himself declares to be 'of high note in ecclesiastical history;' and it is taken from the work of the stage, declared by him to be 'a book which threw the whole literary world into commotion, but which is now much less read than it deserves.' ('Essays,' vol. iii. pp. 298 301.) (*i*)

Again, if the clergy were a plebeian class, and nine-tenths of them were menial servants, we must take it for granted that their education was low in proportion. Yet Eachard, on whom Macaulay loves to rely, in his work on the Contempt of the clergy, cites as one of the causes of the mischief, that in the Grammar Schools, where they were educated, they were until sixteen or seventeen kept in pure slavery to a few Latin and Greek words (*j*.) the very complaint most rife against Eton and the other public schools during the last fifty years. To make good his view of the ignorance prevailing among the clergy, Macaulay falls foul of the Universities. But his favourite, Burnet, writes 'learning was then high at Oxford' ('Own Time,' i. p. 321), and Barrow, a still higher authority, thus addresses an academic audience at Cambridge ('Opusc.' iv., 123, 124):

'Gravios auctores omne genus, poetas, philosophos, historicos, scholiastas, quos non ita pridem tanquam barbaros majorum insicitia verita est attingere, jam matris nostræ etiam juniores filii intrepide pervolvunt, ipsorum lectionem in levis negotii censu reputantes: nec minus prompte Lyceum, aut Academeiam adeunt, quam si, remeantibus seculis, cum Platone et Aristotele in mediis Athenis versarentur.'

Not a whit better (*k*) stand the statements of the historian concerning the marriages of the clergy. 'The wife had ordinarily been in the patron's service; and it was well'—such is the easy audacity of his licence—'if she was not suspected of standing too high in the patron's favours.' Girls of honourable family were enjoined to eschew lovers in orders. Clarendon marks it as a sign of disorder that some 'damsels of noble families had bestowed themselves on divines.' ('History,' i. 328,329.)

For the extraordinary libel on the purity of the contemporary brides of clergymen, there does not appear to be either the foundation, or even the pretext, of authority. An injunction of Queen Elizabeth in 1559 is cited to prove the vulgarity of clerical marriages one hundred and twenty years afterwards: not to mention that even that Injunction appears to be seriously misunderstood. Clarendon's passage refers to 'the several sects in religion,' and nothing can be more improbable than that, with his views of Church polity, he could by these words intend to designate the Church of England. The divines whom he goes on to mention (early in Charles's reign), are 'the divines of the time,' and it seems more than probable that he intends by the phrase the Nonconforming Ministers, not the young men recently ordained, and of the ordinary age for marriage. Besides, even at the present day, a certain inequality would be recognised in the nuptials of women of rank with clergymen of average station and condition. In citing the testimony of plays of the time, Macaulay forgets the preface to one of those he quotes. 'For reflecting upon the Church of England . . . no learned or wise divine of the Church will believe me guilty of it. . . . A foolish lord, or knight, is daily represented: *nor are there any so silly to believe it an abuse to their order.*' (Preface to Shadwell's 'Lancashire Witches.') It may be truly said that instances of good or high marriages, which can easily be supplied, do not prove the case affirmatively. But Pepys speaks of the extreme satisfaction with which he would give his siter to his friend Cumberland, a priest (*l*). Nelson speaks of Bull's inarrying a clergyman's daughter with praise, because he preferred piety and virtue to the advantages 'which for the most part influence the minds of men upon such occasions' (*m*). Herbert warns the clergy against marrying 'for beauty, riches, or honour' (*n*). Beveridge speaks of the same temptation in his own case. Collier (*o*) notes as a strange order the Injunction of 1559 (already mentioned), that a clergyman should gain the consent of the master or mistress where a damsel served. Every one of these testimonies loses its force and meaning, if Macaulay is otherwise than grossly wrong in his allegation that the clergy were mostly in the state of menial servants, and made corresponding marriages.

Our readers may be already wearied with this series of exposures, and it cannot be necessary to dwell at any length on the incomes of the clergy. It is extremely difficult to compute them in figures; and Macaulay judiciously avoids it. Yet even here he cannot escape from the old taint of exaggeration. 'Not one living in fifty enabled the incumbent to bring up a family comfortably.' Ordinarily, therefore, he followed manual employments. Or 'while boys' he fed in the kitchens of the rich. Study was impossible.' His children were brought up like the children of the neighbouring peasantry. ('History,' i. 330.) Now, on the point of manual labour, George Herbert, in the preface to the 'Country Parson,' expressly says the clergy are censured 'because they do not make tents, as Saint Paul did, nor hold the plough, thrash, or drive trades, as themselves do' (i.e. laymen). Walker, in the 'Sufferings of the Clergy,' speaks of it as a special hardship when the are driven to such occupations. Eachard speaks of the extreme poverty of such as had but 20*l*. or 30*l*. per annum, and certifies that there are hundreds of such. (*p*.) Now, multiplying by four for the then greater power of money, these extreme cases correspond with 80*l*. and 120*l*. at the present day: and there are not only hundreds, but thousands, of our clergy, whose professional incomes do not rise above the higher of the figures. A yet more telling piece of evidence may be had from Walker, who calls a living of 40*l*. or 45*l*. a year small. Such a living corresponds with 160*l*. or 180*l*. at the present time. This is still about the income of a 'small living;' and the evidence under this, as well as the other heads, goes to show, in contradiction to Macaulay, that while the absolute clergyman was without doubt much less refined, his social position relatively to the other members of society was in ordinary cases nearly the same as now. Of the aggregate national income, there can, we think, be no doubt that the clerical order had not a smaller but a larger share.

With respect to the children of the clergy, as a general rule, Macaulay's statement (which he does not support by any authority), that the boys followed the plough and the girls went out to service, is no more and no less than a pure fable. It is also unpardonable, because the contemporary or nearly contemporary authorities, who confute it, are not obscure men, but men whose works any writer on the history of the period must or ought to have known; such as George Herbert, in the 'Country Parson,' Fuller in his 'Worthies of England,' Beveridge in his 'Private Thoughts,' Dr. Sprat, afterwards a Bishop, preaching upon the Sons of the Clergy in 1678, and White Kennet in his 'Collectanea Curiosa.' Only want of space prevents our crowding these pages with citations; and we content ourselves with two passages, each of a few words. The first is from White Kennet, who declares that 'many of the *poorer clergy* indulge the inclination of their sons by breeding them to a good competence of school learning,' though they are afterwards unable, just as is now the case, to support them at the University, and are in such cases driven to divert them to mean and unsuitable employés.' (*q*.)

The second is from Fuller, (*r*.) who heads one of his sections thus: 'That the children of clergymen have been as successful as the sons of men of other professions.' Without doubt the difficulties which press so hardly now upon the clerical order along its lower fringe, pressed in like manner on it then. But Macaulay's description is of the order, not of the lower fringe of it. What would he have said if he had discovered that there was under Charles II., as there has been under the sovereigns of the nineteenth century, a 'Poor Pions Clergy Society,' which expressly invited, on behalf of the impoverished priesthood, gifts of cast off clothing?

(*To be continued.*)

(*j*) 'Contempt,' &c. p. 4.
(*k*) 'Babington,' sect. iv. p. 37-52.
(*l*) 'Diary,' iii. 173.
(*m*) 'Life of Bull,' p. 44.
(*n*) 'Country Parson,' chap. ix.
(*o*) 'On Pride,' p. 40.
(*p*). 'Contempt,' &c. pp. 112-4. 'Babington,' Sect. v. pp. 59, 64.
(*q*). 'Coll. Cur.' ii. 304.
(*r*). 'Worthies,' i. 78.

* *The Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay.* By his Nephew George Otto Trevelyan, M. P. In Two Volumes. London, 1876.

(*a*) 'Correspondence between the Bishop of Exeter and the Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay.' London, Murray, 1861, p. 3.
(*b*) P. 41.
(*c*) P. 13.
(*d*) "The New Examen" (reprinted in 'Paradoxes and Puzzles.' Blackwood, 1874.)
(*e*) Paget, 'New Examen,' sect. v. ('Paradoxes and Puzzles, p. 134.)
(*f*) London, C Gilpin, 1849.
(*g*) Stoughton's 'Ecclesiastical History.' London. 1867-70. See also the very remarkable 'Life of Mrs. Godolph n,' *passim*. London, 1847.
(*h*) 'Ath. Ox.' ii. 968 (fol. ed.)
(*i*) 'Babington,' pp. 15-21.

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